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HOXHA ADDRESSES DEMOCRATIC FRONT COUNCIL MEETING

AU201622Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1600 GMT 20 Sep 78 AU

[Text] A meeting of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania was held this morning in the People's Assembly in connection with the upcoming elections for the deputies of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. In addition to the members of the General Council of the Democratic Front, the meeting was also attended by activists of the Democratic Front organizations of various districts, distinguished workers from production centers, representatives of mass organizations, veterans and [word indistinct].

All those present greeted with applause and ovations the entrance of Comrade Enver Hoxha and other party and state leaders into the hall.

A very important speech was delivered at this meeting by Enver Hoxha, chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania.

The first sitting of the meeting of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania was closed. The second sitting began at 1500 GMT.

Afternoon Session Reported

AU202040Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 Sep 78 AU

[Summary] The second sitting of the meeting of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania opened this afternoon at 1500 GMT. The sitting was presided by Ramiz Alia, member of the Presidium of the General Council. Among those who addressed this session were Aleks Buda, chairman of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Rita Marko, chairman of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions; Spiro Koleka, member of the General Council of the Democratic Front; Lumturi Rexha, first secretary of the Union of Working Youth of Albania, and other delegates representing some districts.

The meeting then went on to deal with the last item on the agenda, and unanimously approved the appeal to be issued by the Democratic Front of Albania for elections to be held on 12 November for the deputies of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The meeting was then declared closed.

Text of Speech

LD201806Y Tirana ATA in English 1532 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

["Proletarian Democracy Is Genuine Democracy--Comrade Enver Hoxha's Speech Delivered at the Meeting of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, September 20, 1978"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 20 Sep, ATA--Follows the full text of the speech of Comrade Enver Hoxha, delivered on September 20, 1978 at the meeting of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, which examined the tasks facing the organisation of the front for the election of the deputies to the People's Assembly to be held on November 12, this year.

Comrades, as you have been informed, the Presidium of the People's Assembly has issued the decree on the election of the deputies to the 9th legislature of the People's Assembly, to be held on November 12 this year.

At this meeting of the General Council of the Democratic Front, we shall take up the tasks facing our organization over the election campaign and its successful conclusion.

Elections to the People's Assembly are a great political event directly concerning all the citizens of our republic, because thereby they will elect the deputies to the supreme state organ which represents and expresses the will and sovereignty of the people.

In our country, elections to the People's Assembly have always been a powerful manifestation of the unity of the people rallied around the party, of their determination to defend the homeland and promote the cause of socialism in Albania. These marked characteristics will be expressed even more powerfully in the forthcoming elections, too.

It is the duty of the Democratic Front, under the leadership of the party, to turn this campaign into an all-round political, economic and cultural action of the broad working masses. The election campaign must give rise to even greater enthusaism and more vigorous drive at work of the working class, the cooperative peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, in order to fulfill tasks in all fields, especially to conclude this year's state plan with success and to make best preparations possible for next year.

At the forthcoming polls the Albanian people will turn out united more than ever around the Marxist-Leninist line of the party, firmly confident of its correctness and determined to carry it out to the letter. Our people are characterized by their healthy patriotic spirit, immense love for their socialist homeland, unflinching determination to safeguard its freedom, independence and sovereignty.

The entire Albanian people's unanimous endorsement of, and support for, the stand of our party and government towards the counter-revolutionary and anti-Albanian acts of the Chinese revisionist leadership once more testify to their close ties with the party, their resolve to cope with any difficulty, to break any imperialist-revisionist blockade and encirclement.

The November elections find our country with a strong economy, a stable and dynamic economy, developing harmoniously and uninterruptedly. This is the result of the correct line pursued by the party for the all-round development and progress of the country.

In the implementation of the directives of the 7th congress of the party, successes have been achieved in the further development of industry, construction and communications. Thanks to the untiring efforts of our talented working class, technicians and engineers, new plants and factories have been set up, articles whichformerly used to be imported are being turned out, new complete sets of equipment and machinery are being designed and made, all relying on our own forces. Work on the metallurgical complex, the Fierze hydro-power station and all the other projects is going on despite the damage caused by the perfidious cessation of aid from China. In opposition to the hostile aims of the Chinese revisionists, the party has taken measures for the successful completion of all these projects.

Our socialist agriculture has made great progress. As a result of the great work of the cooperative peasantry, assistance from the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the special care of the party, the area of arable land and the irrigation system have been extended, the use of chemical fertilizers has increased, many crop and livestock raising processes have been mechanized.

All this has led to increased yields of all crops. Our agriculture, which produces all the necessary quantity of bread grain locally, is better and better meeting the needs of the people and industry for agricultural and livestock products.

Evidence of our country's healthy situation are the happy and optimistic life of the people, their increased well-being, their higher educational and cultural level and their improved health.

The elections of the deputies to the People's Assembly find our country stronger than ever. Today, we have an invincible defence. The directive of the party that the defence of the homeland is a task above all tasks, is being implemented more and more effectively, our entire people, in a lofty spirit of patriotism, have undergone and continue to undergo military training to be able to cope with any situation. Albania's land and sea borders and air space are and will be inviolable.

Socialist Albania enjoys today great prestige in the world. It enjoys the sympathy and support of true revolutionaries, of numerous friends and well-wishers in all countries. This is due to the correct, principled and consistent foreign policy our party and state have always been pursuing, to the firm struggle the Albanian people have been waging against imperialism, social imperialism, modern revisionism of all descriptions, and against reaction.

The new elections to the People's Assembly will further strengthen the people's state power, born from the glorious national liberation war and tempered in fierce battles for the construction of socialism. With their free and democratic votes, the Albanian people will express their determination to preserve the dictatorship of the proletariat, their reliable weapon for the defence of the gains they have achieved, ever pure and powerful, under the leadership of the party, the great factor guaranteeing the continuous promotion of the cause of socialism in Albania. These elections will, as always, serve the further extension and strengthening of our socialist democracy, which is one of the fundamental features of our state's power and entire life.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania and our socialist society are radically different from the capitalist and revisionist states and societies in the various countries of the world. In what does this difference consist? In the first place, it consists in the economic base, the social structure and superstructure which reflects this base. In capitalist and revisionist societies, the base and the superstructure are built on internal antagonisms, whereas in our socialist society they are free from class antagonisms and, as such, they are constantly perfected.

In our conception of the base and the superstructure, which characterize every socio-economic formation, we are guided by the theoretical principles inherited from Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Our party has correctly mastered and implemented these principles in theory and practice. That is why our country, once economically poor and culturally and educationally backward, has been transormed into a free, independent and sovereign state with a developed socialist economy, an advanced culture, educational system and science, an powerful defence potential and a correct and principled foreign policy.

The connection and interplay between the base and the superstructure, where the principal role is played by the economic base as well as the continuous revolutionization of our socialist superstructure, have convinced our people of the correctness of the road of progress of the socialist society. The working class, its Marxist-Leninist vanguard, led us on the road to the construction of socialism, and that is why great successes have been achieved on this road.

In the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the working class, the cooperative peasantry and other working people exercise power through the representative organs as well as directly. In Albania the mass of the people actively participate in governing [words indistinct], in managing the economy, in discussing laws and economic plans, in checking up on the activity of the organs of power, and so on. They have the right to air their views freely on all problems concerning society or themselves. They have been given this right by the party under the constitution. Therefore, in Socialist Albania alone, there can be talks of democracy in the real meaning of the word, which is not only proclaimed in word but guaranteed in deeds as well. These rights are formally proclaimed by the bourgeois and revisionist constitution, too, but in reality, they do not guarantee the premises for the implementation of the rights proclaimed. Attacking the bourgeois deception of the so-called equal rights in the capitalist state, Stalin wrote that they: "Talk of equality of citizens, but they forget that there can be no genuine equality between boss and worker, between landowner and peasant so long as the former are in possession of wealth and political power in society and the latter are deprived of both, so long as the former are the exploiters and the latter the exploited." (J.V. Stalin, Collected Works, Vol 14, p 61, Albanian edition)

Socialism in our country is being built successfully in the economic, cultural, educational, scientific, defence and other fields, in the interest of the broad masses of the people. Albania is steadily forging ahead towards an advanced socialist society and preserving the sovereignty of the people intact. Our constitution reads: "All state power in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania derives from and belongs to the working people."

Our party has always seen to it that our country is free from foreigners in every respect, that it is fully independent from the outside world and never endangered by the classes which our revolution has deprived of their economic, political and moral power.

Our Marxist-Leninist party is inspired and nourished by the Marxist-Leninist ideology and its only aim is to raise the well-being of the people, to complete the construction of socialism under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The socialist socio-economic system cannot survive without true proletarian democracy, without close and sincere cooperation between the various strata of the working masses which the party makes conscious. Our society distinguishes itself in that it is governed by the laws of the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialist democracy. It is aware that the rights (?and) duties of citizens are based on reconciling the interests of society and the individual, always giving priority to the interests of the society. The priority of the general interest of the society must guide everybody's thoughts and aspirations. For the general interests to take precedence and the blessings of our socialist system to be realized, broad participation of the working masses is absolutely necessary in running the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the economy.

We can proudly say that our country is truly socialist. There is no other country in the world where citizens are (?the) equal before the law, where differentials between workers' wages and employees' salaries are so insignificant as in our country. The ratio of renumeration between the worker and the highest ranking functionary is one to two. Foreigners ask: How is it possible that the difference between salaries of high ranking functionaries and workers' wages is so small? The answer to such a question is not difficult. This happens in our country because the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, with its just laws, has sanctioned Marxist-Leninist principles with regard to renumeration.

Referring to this problem, Lenin wrote that the turn from bourgeois democracy to proletarian democracy is "the abolition...of all monetary privileges to officials, the reduction of the renumeration of all servants of the state to the level of workmen's wages." (V.I. Lenin, Collected Works, Vol 25, p 496, Albanian edition) One of the measures taken by the Paris commune, which Marx laid stress on, was the reduction of the renumeration of officials. We allow no distortion in the implementation of the principle of renumeration according to the amount of work done, hence there is no, nor will there ever be, any stratum of working people placing themselves above the others and taking decisions according to its desires and interests.

In the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, not only has the way been barred by law to revisionist tendencies, but great educative work is being done to make people increasingly more conscious so that every workman is renumerated according to the quantity and quality of the work accomplished. Except for some degenerate elements, the bulk of the members of our society regard purifying their conscience of capitalist leftovers as a great task. In our country love and respect of man for man has been strengthened. Everyone does patient work to help his comrade correct his mistakes and condemns any violation of the laws regulating the juridical relations and socialist norms of our society.

This revolutionary situation has been achieved because there is complete freedom of speech in our country, with thorough and extensive discussions of most varied problems being held by the masses, and true proletarian democracy being implemented in a consistent manner. This accounts for our situation.

Let those who think that allegedly there is no freedom for citizens and no democracy, because there is no plurality of parties and no endless talking in the parliament in Albania, prattle whatever the fancy takes them. With us, comprehensive freedom for the working masses exists in the most appropriate and democratic forms, otherwise the country would not have flourished as it has been doing and the monolithic unity of the people around the party could not have been achieved. Our party-people unity is the key to our victories, and it is precisely with the intention of making this golden key rust that the capitalist and revisionist enemies resort to most cynical calumnies.

If some foreigners, bourgeois or revisionist, were to listen to discussions by the representatives of the people in our People's Assembly, he would say: No debate here like in our parliaments, this is not normal. It is true that there is no debate for debate's sake in the People's Assembly, but this does not mean that there is no debate. Political or economic problems taken to the People's Assembly for discussion have previously been threshed out in fiery and constructive debates and discussions, with related suggestions on the part of the working masses and other organizations, and the deputies have to attend them in order to listen to the voice of the masses and actively contribute to the discussion. There is no smooth sailing; nothing is achieved in peace, as this or that person may wish, or through dictate from above. Everything is viewed from the angle of the general interest. So long as problems are discussed and threshed out before being taken to the highest organ of the people's power for endorsement, why should we engage in debate for debate's sake, shout and scream at each other in our assembly, only in order "to make a show of democracy," as in the bourgeois parliaments?

It is not true that there is no debate in our organs of state power, either in the People's Assembly or in the people's councils at all levels.

Not only in the organs of state power, but even at workers' meetings, when a plan or law is taken up, much discussing takes place in the spirit of a broad popular debate, with people looking for conventional and unconventional means in order to find the most rational solution. Such debates are possible across [as received] in no country of the capitalist and revisionist world. Hence, in these directions, too, the great superiority of the new, socialist society is evident, and we must always work for its development, strengthening and defence, as the Marxist-Leninist ideology teaches us. It is this society and ideology which make possible the development of the virtues of the people, which create the most convenient conditions for the development of the economy in the general interest, and not in the interest of a class of exploiters. Socialist society and Marxism-Leninism always show the way to finding the most perfect methods of administration of people's material and moral values and placing them in the service of the homeland.

In all non-socialist socio-economic formations, in all capitalist and revisionist states, society is not led by the working class, and, consequently, not by its revolutionary party nourished by the theory of Marx and Lenin. Various antagonistic classes exist there, led by their parties, which do not represent the true interests of the masses of the people, but those of the worker aristocracy or the big bourgeoisie. In their political activity these parties pretend to quarrel with each other and wage an allegedly "democratic" parliamentary struggle, but the bourgeois parliament "is given up to talk for the special purpose of fooling the common people." (V.I. Lenin, Collected Works, Vol 26, p 501, Albanian edition). The states ruled by the political parties of the bourgeoisie, no matter how they try to pass themselves for "democratic," have, in fact, not even a shred of true democracy or freedom whether individual or social in their activity.

In some of the non-socialist countries "democracy" is formally expressed in the organization of many parties which, in the course of campaigns for parliamentary elections, through their powerful influence on the working masses, deceiving them and rigging the elections and manipulating their results, manage to send a group or their deputies to parliament. The deputies of these parties are nothing but deceitful politicians specialized in defending the order in power, strengthening the capitalist state positions of the trusts and the monopolies. In the parliament, they pretend to stand for "freedom" and "democracy" of their country and people. No matter how much bourgeois deputies engage in idle talks about "human rights," in the final analysis, it is capitalism, the big bourgeoisie, which holds sway and now and then shares power with the middle bourgeoisie and keeps under its rule the proletariat, the poor peasantry and the rest of the working people, such as the artisans and the poor intellectuals, a social stratum whose revolutionary spirit has been weakened by unemployment and hunger. These wretched electors have to decide, as Marx says, "... each three or six years which member of the ruling class is to misrepresent and oppress the people in parliament...." (K. Marx-F. Engels, Selected Works, Vol 1, p 59, Tirana, 1975, Albanian edition)

Political parties, whether in power or in opposition, have set up their own trade unions which they lead in allegedly democratic forms to protests or claims. All protests and claims encouraged by these parties have no political character; they are not intended to overthrow the capitalist order which ruthlessly exploits the working people, but aimed at such insignificant economic reforms as do no great harm to the bourgeoisie (therefore, at times, it accepts them) and bring no substantial gains to the proletariat and the other oppressed and exploited strata. But all these "claims" are important for the defence of the bourgeois order, because, through them, public opinion has the false impression that the working class and the other labouring people have their "free" say under capitalism.

In order to be convinced of the deceptive nature of these actions, it is enough to mention that, when the claims of the mass of the people go beyond the guidelines set by political parties, and they insist on having the true freedoms and rights guaranteed to them, then the forces of capitalist law and order step in and drown protests in blood. World history has innumerable facts of this kind.

By referring to their stale arguments alleging that political parties there have their own press, by means of which they can air their views about the country's problems, the state power and its men, the capitalists try to back up their deceptive thesis that allegedly there is "democracy" in their social system. Exposing the "freedom of the press" the bourgeoisie speaks about, Lenin wrote: "The capitalists... call 'freedom of the press' the situation in which censorship has been abolished and all parties freely publish all kinds of papers. In reality it is not freedom of the press but freedom for the rich, for the bourgeoisie to deceive the oppressed and exploited mass of the people." (V.I. Lenin, Collected Works, Vol 25, p 444, Albanian edition)

But what is in fact bourgeois democracy? It is a form of the domination by the bourgeoisie, while the rights and freedoms, though proclaimed "for everybody," have an utterly formal and deceptive character, because in the conditions of the existence of private ownership, the socio-economic means which would ensure the actual implementation of these rights and freedoms do not exist. This bourgeois democracy allows you to make criticism of this or that person in the papers, at meetings, or in parliament. You are allowed to criticize the party in office or the government which is in power. You can talk on and on about this changes nothing. You cannot but confine yourself to words only, because the capitalist economic and political power, with its apparatus, is ready to hurl itself like a beast upon anyone opposing the ruling (?class), the financial oligarchy, in deeds. Recalling the cruelty of the French bourgeoisie in its onslaught against the workers, after the June 1848 uprising, F. Engels wrote: "It was the first time that the bourgeoisie showed to what insane cruelties of revenge it will be goaded the moment the proletariat dares to take its own interests and demands." (K. Marx-F. Engels, Selected Works, Vol 1, p 496, Tirana 1975, Albanian edition)

Can we call "democracy" the form of bourgeois power which relies on the principle that the majority must submit to the minority? Absolutely not. This is democracy in name only. It does not benefit at all the mass of the people. This "democracy" does not ensure any true freedom for the people. It does not make a country independent of other states more powerful politically, economically or militarily. This is due to the fact that this kind of democracy is connected with other more powerful capitalist "democracies" which impose their will. Capital, national or international, imposes its own will, desires and views on the broad working masses. In the capitalist or revisionist countries, when something is presented as stemming from the "will of the working masses," it must be understood that what really lurks behind it is the will of the worker aristocracy.

The laws approved in bourgeois and revisionist parliaments express the will of the ruling class and defend its interest. The parties of capital which make up the parliamentary majority profit from these laws. But the other parties, those which are allegedly in the opposition and often represent the interests of the worker aristocracy and the rich peasants, do not fail to make a profit either. These 'opposition" parties, which pretend to stand up against the parties of the parliamentary majority which support big capital, clamour, "criticise," and so on, yet all their clamouring and criticizing does nothing to end unemployment, emigration or inflation. No amount of screamings by the parliamentary opposition can prevent price rises, chaos and degeneration of life, or even crime--killings, holdups and kidnapings, going on day and night in the streets--from becoming more and more alarming.

And the capitalists and revisionists call this chaos and confusion, this freedom for evil-doers to perpetrate crimes, "genuine democracy." In this atmosphere, characterized by absence of all morality, lives the notorious bourgeois democratic power dominated by several bourgeois parties in the capitalist countries, or by one anti-Marxist party in the Soviet Union, Titoite Yugoslavia and some former countries of people's democracy which have turned capitalist.

Up till the time of the spread of Titoite and Khrushchevite modern revisionism, the so-called pluralism was confined to participation of such pseudo-democratic parties--radical, socialist, social-democratic and of many other similar appellations--in the oppressive capitalist power. When the Soviet Union of Lenin and Stalin was demolished by Khrushchevite revisionism, when Titoism laid the foundations of a capitalist regime in Yugoslavia, the other communist parties, with the exception of the Party of Labour of Albania, degenerated and turned into revisionist, reformist parties seeking close collaboration with the parties of capital, in order to govern the bourgeois-capitalist society. This is openly proclaimed today by the revisionist parties of France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, etc.

No need for explanations to prove that, by sharing state power, many bourgeois, capitalist, revisionist and fascist parties of such capitalist and imperialist countries as the United States of America and others, do not in the least transform their societies from reactionary into progressive societies. On the contrary, under imperialism, the turn is made from democracy to reaction. A society which defends and relies on the exploiting order is neither progressive nor democratic. Likewise, when state power is in the hands of a single party, which does not pursue a Marxist-Leninist line, which is not a party of the proletariat, it can never lead to the construction of socialism. On the contrary, no matter what such a party calls itself, whether "Marxist" or "Marxist-Leninist," it is in reality a party of the bourgeoisie or a fascist party, which has the duty to see to the financing of private or capitalist state property and to providing for a new class of rulers.

On the face of it, such a party must necessarily preserve some Marxist forms. It seeks to give the power it wields socialist forms and names, but its essence and intentions as well as those of its state are anti-socialist, because its objective is to realize a regressive turn of the country and reestablish capitalism. In this case, the new bourgeoisie gradually assumes power to the detriment of the proletariat and its natural allies. This process has been confirmed in Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union and in many other countries of former people's democracy, where party pluralism does not exist. In these countries capitalism has been reestablished in various forms, a class of new exploiters is emerging and is growing strong. If the country which goes through this regressive process is big in territory, population, or economic potential, the state of this country turns social-imperialist, and if, on the contrary, the country is small, its state becomes a satellite of world capitalism, dominated by foreign capital and neo-colonialism, which exploit the wealth of this country and the toil of its people. Thus, all the so-called democratic states, whether with the system of pluralism or one in which a single non-Marxist-Leninist party rules, do not want to substitute the new socialist society for the old exploitative capitalist society. There can be no genuine freedom, democracy, independence or sovereignty for the people in the old society where private ownership and capitalist exploitation exist.

"The dictatorship of the proletariat alone," Lenin teaches, "can emancipate humanity from the oppression of capital, from the lies, falsehood and hypocrisy of bourgeois democracy--democracy for the rich--and establish democracy for the poor; that is, make the blessings of democracy really accessible to the workers and poor peasants...." (V.I. Lenin, Collected Works, Vol 28 p 424-425, Albanian edition)

Capitalist exploitation cannot be realized without intensive political work [illegible] befuddle people's minds or without a number of drastic laws to limit the rights of working people to the [illegible]bone]. The large propaganda apparatus at the disposal of the bourgeoisie is at work every minute of the day against the proletariat and its dictatorship, against the people who have thrown themselves into the struggle for the defence of their rights. The entire economic political potential of the capitalist-revisionist countries is in the hands of a handful of magnates, wealthy people, who have set up an extensive and strong network of state mechanisms in order to maintain their power through violence. The army, the police, agents, courts and other means of class coercion, which severely clamp down on any opposition, individual or collective, on the part of the proletariat and other working people, which stamp out people's revolts, serve this goal.

The bourgeois and revisionist champions of the capitalist state present nationalization of some sectors of the economy, transport, etc., as a symptom of the "transformation" of the capitalist system. In their opinion, this process of "transformation" can go further, provided the proletariat becomes "reasonable" and "modest" in its claims, obeys the traitorous political parties and the trade unions manipulated by them. These "theoreticians" are reformists, as they hold that the capitalist state can be transformed into a socialist state through reforms. Structural reforms have been carried out by capital in various capitalist, revisionist, or imperialist countries, but all these reforms have not brought about the victory of the revolution and the revolutionaries. On the contrary, they have created a situation in which capital escaped its overthrow, and the exploiting class its grave-diggers.

Modern revisionism has in the order of the day reformism, which constitutes the essence of its views, theories and practices. [sentence as received] Reformism is against the Marxist-Leninist ideology and the overthrow of capitalism through the violent revolution. The driving force of the proletarian revolution is the merciless class struggle by the class of the proletariat and its allies, the poor peasantry and the other oppressed strata, against the bourgeoisie, state monopoly capital, financial capital, whereas reformism negates the necessity of the class struggle, the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Therefore reformism is the grave-digger of the revolution. It is the opposite of Marxism-Leninism. That is why it has been adopted by the revisionist parties of such countries as the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, China, the former socialist countries as well as all revisionist parties throughout the world. In their efforts to put down the revolution and to distort the basic theses of Marxism-Leninism, some parties, which call themselves "Eurocommunist," have openly rejected the Marxist-Leninist theory. These parties, with the "Communist" Party of Spain in the lead, have abandoned Leninism. The "Communist" Party of Spain has gone so far as to drop the name "Leninist" for the bourgeoisie to understand that now the period of the overthrow of capitalism and the violent take-over of power by the proletariat is supposedly over, that the revisionist parties are being transformed into parties of the bourgeoisie and are only too ready to give any other proof in order to win the trust of national and international capital.

Likewise, the question of technological and scientific progress cannot be confused with the revolutionary transformation of society, with the liberation of the proletariat and all working people from the old exploitative system, and with the establishment of the new socialist order. Advanced technology and science are the fruit of the mind of the people, of workers and intellectuals, but under exploitative social orders, technology and science serve the strengthening of the economic, political and ideological positions of ruling classes inside and outside their countries. Development of science and technology, alongside the increase in the number of specialists, cannot heal the ulcers of capitalism, as the bourgeois and revisionist ideologists make out. Experience shows that productive forces may develop and science and technology may progress, but the violent socialist revolution for the transition from capitalism to socialism is irreplaceable.

Our Marxist-Leninist theory has made it quite clear that transition to socialist society is achieved not by remaining within the context of the capitalist order, but only by overthrowing this order and its institutions from their foundations, by setting up the state power of the proletariat, which is led by its vanguard--the Marxist-Leninist communist party.

The policy of our party and state supports the oppressed rising in the revolution, and fights the oppressors who are docmed to disappear as a class. Our party states openly that the wiping out of the exploiters can be achieved with no other means than through war, violent revolution, and not through reforms of the structure or the superstructure. For the complete and genuine liberation of the working class and all working people of the world to be achieved, it is necessary to overthrow the old power from its foundations and establish the new state of the proletariat instead.

We are against decentralization of the socialist economy and for an irreconcilable fight against the capitalist-revisionist theory of "self-administration," "self-government of enterprises," which Titoism and its supporters sought to smuggle into our country through the traitors Baqir Balluku, Abdyl Kellezi, Koco Theodhosi, and others. The socialist economy of our country develops on scientific bases, by a unified general plan, aimed at satisfying the material and cultural needs of society. Our constitution has it: "The state organizes, manages, and develops all the economic and social life by a unified general plan...."

It is the right and duty of our state to supervise the implementation of this plan at all links and in all indices. This is realized through workers' and peasants' control, through control by the state, the party and the organizations of the masses, which are forms of proletarian control.

Of course, this effective control is based on complete freedom of criticism and on a high degree of self-criticism, which serve the progress of work, a correct understanding of tasks, and the communist education of people. Checking up on the fulfillment of planned tasks is a complex problem of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the policy of the party, and our Marxist-Leninist ideology, coordinated with all the great work done under the leadership of the party.

The capitalist bourgeoisie and the revisionists attack us for relying powerfully on the dictatorship of the proletariat. They accuse us communists of allegedly being disregardful of the personality of man in our society. This is a gross calumny meant to cover up the brutal oppression of the proletariat and the working people on the part of capital. Antagonist classes are the source of the oppression of the personality of man and the working masses. On the contrary, if there ever exists a social system which really frees man from anguish, worries, petty feelings, old idealist leftovers, this can be only the socialist social system which wipes out exploiting classes, private ownership, and puts an end to the exploitation of man by man.

The demolition of the power of exploiting classes, which lord it over the working people barbarously, and the establishment of the power of the working class frees man and raises him to high pedestal, encourages him to work with a will, it gives leadership with a pure conscience, to criticize and praise duly. Socialism puts man in such a position as to enable him to feel and see for himself that he is not isolated from the world, that he is a member of a new society, which has as its aim the welfare of the individual within the framework of the development of the entire society. In this society man is raised to his rightful place, on the basis of his ability and the work he does. He is free to work and enjoy the fruit of his toil. Freedom for the individual in our society is inconceivable for the bourgeois, the capitalist or the revisionist, because they measure the personality of man with their own yardstick of the standardisation and manipulation of people.

By accepting the independence of the individual from society, the exploiting classes intended to ensure privileges for people of their own class, to enable them to acquire knowledge, to enjoy freedom and wield competences [as received] and rule over the others. Our system has struck at the roots of bourgeois individualism and created unlimited possibilities for the individual and society to develop their abilities and enjoy all constitutional rights and freedoms.

Of course, capitalism and its propaganda are and will be at war with our socialist reality, with our dictatorship of the proletariat, because they cannot put up with our morality which does not permit the economic, political and moral exploitation of man and his freedoms to be trampled underfoot. But our socialist reality cannot be obscured by any idealistic propaganda and "theory," capitalist or revisionist.

The capitalist world has plunged into a great crisis. The advocates of the bourgeois order, the bourgeois economists and sociologists, compelled by reality, see that the theses of Marx and Lenin on capitalism and imperialism have not grown outdated, that in the present capitalist society capitalism and imperialism are in a process of deterioration, just as Marx and Lenin predicted. But, in order to emerge from the crisis, these champions of the old order loudly advertise the "fight against terrorism," for the prevention of the revolts and the revolution of the masses of the working people against the capitalist (?order), against "riots," as they call them. Otherwise, these sociologists and economists of the bourgeoisie cry in despair, capitalism cannot emerge from the crisis and "stabilize" its system.

The capitalist and revisionist countries, where they pretend that man allegedly enjoys all democratic freedoms and "blessings," are seething with mass protests. If there is real freedom and the masses enjoy all material blessings, as they pretend, then why are the millions of people continually turning out in the street and clashing with the police of the bourgeoisie? It is plain that the masses are protesting because their life is far from good, that they suffer economically, politically and in many other directions. Therefore they try to overthrow the state which is against genuine democracy.

The bourgeois state of the period of the domination of state monopoly capitalism seeks to give the impression that the law there is made by the parliament, where various parties, allegedly elected by universal suffrage, are represented. But it is common knowledge that the system of elections and the many restrictions imposed on it by law enable only these political parties which are the strongest pillars of capital always to win the majority in parliament. The parliamentary game in these countries is a mere masquerade. It is a means serving the power of the bourgeoisie to give the false impression that there is "democracy," and to present this false democracy as real. The high organs of state power and of the capitalist and revisionist administration are in the hands of the "delegates" of that power which is not sanctioned by law, which formally has nothing to do with the government, but which governs, in fact. This is the power of the big capitalists, who, through the power of their money, have delegated to the government or to the parliament their men-of-all-work to defend their interests from the "trouble-makers," from those who rise in revolt and want to recover the rights which the capitalists have robbed them of. To all this fraud the champions of capitalism and revisionism give the name of "genuine democracy."

Lenin said that, at given moments, the tribune of the bourgeois parliament may be utilized by the revolutionaries as one of the forms of their legal struggle in order to expose the capitalist system. However, at the same time he stressed that this should not create the illusion among the communists and the masses that power can be seized through the parliamentary road.

In the bourgeois-capitalist and revisionist society "parliamentary cretinism" is that form of "democracy" which the bourgeoisie uses to conceal the oppressing nature of its own state power, which it wields through majority of the seats it secures in elections. But, in addition to state power, the bourgeoisie wields also big extra-state power, that is, monopolies, trusts, joint companies and their investments inside and outside its own country. This power of big private property constitutes the economic force which appropriates the toil of the working people inside or outside the country and is in a position to buttress the superstructure which suits the ferocious capitalist rule [word indistinct]. Bourgeois superstructure is a means for the implementation of a policy of enslavement of the peoples, a military, ideological and political force against the proletariat, the poor peasantry and working intelligentsia. It also endeavours to bring about the degeneration (?and destruction) of the norms of proletarian morality, in order to spread the rotten bourgeois morality in the real meaning of the word.

The bourgeois parliament opens its doors to the "elected", but the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie does its own job. There they carry on endless discussions, voting follows voting and things continue to the liking of those who make the law. The rich, the owners of trusts, monopolies, and the banks, whose power, the second capitalist state, manipulates the parliament and the government in spite of the fact that such manipulation is not stipulated by the constitution in force. Proceeding from these reasons, Lenin wrote:

"In any parliamentary country...the real business of 'state' is performed behind the scenes and is carried on by the departments, chancelleries and general staffs". (V.I. Lenin, Selected Works, Vol 2, p 174, Albanian edition)

In Albania, the national liberation councils which were created under the leadership of the party at the time of the anti-fascist national liberation war and strengthened after liberation and during the period of the construction of socialism, are organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat, elected by the people and representing the will and desires of working people. The representative organs of the people in the state power are the People's Assembly and people's councils. Under the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania "the representative organs direct and control the activity of all other state organs, which are responsible before them and render account to them."

With us, democracy is not a game to mislead the people. On the contrary, it is put into practice. Here, there is no dual power, one recognized by the law and the other existing de facto. Here there is only one unified state law, which stems from the people and belongs to them. Our state is the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which has made the laws and created its own revolutionary apparatus, its new method and style at work, which expresses and defends the interests of the working people.

In our country it is not violence which makes people observe the laws of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, but their full conviction that the observance of laws benefits them and society. Our people implement the laws in a conscious manner, because they participate on a large scale in their drafting.

In the capitalist and revisionist countries the law is enforced through the savage violence of the bourgeoisie. There cannot be talk of conscious implementation of the laws by the people as long as their content is in open contradiction with the interests of the people. Speaking of the (?injustices) of the bourgeois l [illegible], Marx says:

"Each paragraph of the constitution contains its own antithesis...liberty in the general phrase, abrogation of liberty in the marginal note". (K. Marx- F. Engels, Selected Works, Vol 1, p 265, Tirana, 1975, Albanian edition)

The citizen in these countries is a commodity and is treated precisely as a commodity, whereas in our country the citizen of the republic is highly appreciated, he plays a great role in society. For the citizen to play this role in a more (?productive) manner, it is necessary that he raises himself still higher ideopolitically, culturally, and scientifically, and becomes conscious of his own role.

Comrades, the task of the Democratic Front is to ceaselessly fight for the defence and development of our democracy, this major victory of the party and the people, and to implement the laws and norms regulating socialist life.

It must work unceasingly to solicit the opinion of the masses ever better, to help them have their say on all state and social problems, so that the workers and peasants exercise their control over the state, economic and other organs.

Our Democratic Front is not an amorphous, lifeless organization, on the contrary, it is an organization with such political dynamism as to see every problem from the revolutionary angle and find the most suitable forms for its solution in a revolutionary manner.

The Democratic Front is led by the Party of Labour of Albania, which is the vanguard of the working class and expressed those ideas, those aspirations and that policy which brings benefit to the Albanian people, while it exposes and fights everything which may harm our socialist homeland, thus, the policy of the front is a monolithic, consistent policy, because in the front there are no antagonist political trends, no various parties defending the interests of different classes. The political struggle of the front tallies to the hilt with the policy of the party, with the policy of our socialist state. The policy of the Democratic Front of Albania reflects and supports the revolutionary law of our people's socialist republic.

The enemies of our country abroad think that the policy of the Democratic Front of Albania is an inert, stereotyped policy devoid of content. They want the policy of our front to be a confused and contradictory policy, a product of various tendencies, of contending views and aims, because this alone, they claim, is democracy. These opponents of our revolutionary front organization are not in a position to understand that when the people are united, as our people are, they can and actually hold correct, clear and unified political views on principles and objectives; and when we say unified, we mean not a lifeless, stereotyped policy, but a policy which is in a position to give solution to all problems, whether complicated internal problems or very intricate external ones, through debates and discussion.

Where does all this strength and maturity of the Democratic Front come from? Precisely from the fact that the contents of this organization are really democratic, because our front is an organization of the broad masses led by a Marxist-Leninist party, which represents the most perfect democracy, the genuine democracy of the proletariat. The proletariat and its party are always in war and in revolution for the construction of a happy society for the people, a free society, a democratic society, a society which with every passing day rises higher and higher in its economic and intellectual development, in its healthy proletarian knowledge and morality. And this is done through continuous creative work, which calls for strenuous efforts and democratic debate.

Our Democratic Front pursues this policy and fights to achieve these objectives. The implementation of such policy cannot be the work of an organization created only for the sake of appearances, whose aim would be to mislead the masses of the people at home and abroad, and to show that there exists a political organization at a time when such a thing is nonexistent.

How does our Democratic Front see world developments? Our front sees them with a realistic eye. It means that it is orientated by materialistic dialectics, by historic materialism, it relies on our scientific ideology, on Marxism-Leninism. It is precisely this which does not allow the policy of the party, which is pursued also by the front, to be a baseless, impractical and unprincipled policy. The policy of the Democratic Front is, therefore, a policy of a class character, and when we say of a class character we mean that it has always present in mind the class struggle being waged within the country and in the international arena, and bases itself on it.

Our Democratic Front encourages sincere love for the peoples of the world and inthe first place, the peoples seeking liberation, languishing under the bondage and heel of capital. This policy of the front gives all-out support to these peoples for their aspirations. With its invariably correct, humanitarian and revolutionary word, our Democratic Front never hid the truth about the materialist development of history from the oppressed and exploited peoples and classes of the world, who aspire towards freedom, genuine democracy and sovereignty. It never hides from them the fact that their victory cannot be achieved without fierce class battles, without effort, leading at times even to bloodshed, against the capitalist oppressors and exploiters. This is the basis of the Marxist-Leninist policy of the Democratic Front, which is also the basis of the policy of our Party of Labour.

The policy of the front is a policy which backs up and complies with the interests of the struggle which the world proletariat, the long-suffering and oppressed peasantry, are waging. It supports the struggle of the poor people of the town, the progressive intelligentsia, youth, all those who want to build a dignified, worthy and decent life, to win everything by their sweat, which must not serve to fill the pockets of the thieves, the capitalists.

In our policy we do not budge from these principles. Our Democratic Front cherishes feelings of love for the peoples of the world and so do they. Albania is a typical example of a small country which enjoys great sympathy everywhere in the world, which builds socialism by relying on its own forces, "frying in its own grease," as we Albanians say. Its aim is not to instigate wars, to conquer countries and peoples, hence the desire of the Albanian people to live in terms of friendship with other peoples. That is why their sympathy for the Albanian people is great, all too evident and tangible.

The various peoples of the world live under regimes different from ours: They are not governed by such a regime as the dictatorship of the proletariat which is established in our country. The governments there do not pursue the same policy as ours, therefore, without budging from its basic principles, our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and consequently, our Democratic Front, with the party in the lead and inspired by it, is able to make the necessary analyses of the evolving situations in the world, the individual characteristics of the various states, the aims and objectives of these states towards their own peoples, other peoples, and especially our people. This helps build a correct and sound policy, and not a policy based on passing circumstances.

Relying on these universal principles, our party and Democratic Front can distinguish between the degree of the well-wishing aims of a bourgeois state from the degree of the well-wishing aims of another bourgeois state towards Albania and towards other small nations in general, and are able to assess the danger posed by a big capitalist power as against the danger posed by another big capitalist power, as well as the danger it poses to other smaller capitalist states. They know how to see the great danger posed by the imperialist and social imperialist superpowers, in general, and to adopt the proper stand towards all of them. The stand adopted by our party, our socialist state and the Democratic Front of Albania is not opportunist and unfounded, nor is it dictated by somebody else. It is a principled, benevolent and sincere stand. These are stern and irreconcilable stands towards enemies, but well-wishing and above-board towards those bourgeois states which pursue a policy of friendship with Socialist Albania and adhere to some democratic principles, allow some reforms and so on within their own countries. We have our own views on the "democracy" that exists in these countries as well as these kinds of "reforms," their content and the aim they are instituted for. This is our right which nobody can deny us, just as nobody can prevent us from expressing our views freely. This is what we precisely do when we explain to the peoples theoretically and politically the content of "democracy" and "reforms", their limitations, character, and so on, in a bourgeois state. We do this without interfering in others' internal affairs, because, after all,it is up to the peoples of various countries to judge for themselves the value of these phenomena in their own states.

Nevertheless, our party and Democratic Front make the necessary distinctions, and they do this to defend not only the interests of their people and country, but those of the other peoples, too, for they never separate the general interests of their country and people from those of the peoples of the world and the world proletariat. Herein lies the great and mighty truth expressed by the policy of our party and the Democratic Front. Herein lies the source of the support the policy of our state enjoys in the world.

Our policy does not resemble the policy of the bourgeois and revisionist capitalist stages, which is like the yellow leaf turning to the autumn wind. No, our policy has not turned, nor will it ever turn from the principle under which we must and will be brothers with the peoples, united with them for our same aims: true freedom, democracy, sovereignty and independence. We are linked with the peoples in the struggle against the oppressors and exploiters of the peoples, in the struggle against those who instigate and prepare predatory imperialist wars, waged at the expense of the peoples. Ours is an unchanging policy and we will never budge from this policy, whatever the form of government this or that people are under.

Therefore, the declaration by Socialist Albania that it wishes to live in good friendship especially with the neighbouring countries, and that it regards their peoples as brothers, is an undeniable truth. We are pleased to see that some leaderships of these and other countries, though under different social regimes, pursue a benevolent policy towards our country. For its part, the Albanian proletarian state, too, pursues a benevolent policy of mutual interest; that is, it duly distinguishes between those various bourgeois states which are progressive and well-disposed to it. We want to have similar relations with all those states, big or small, which respect the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and desire to maintain friendly economic and cultural relations with our country, in spite of the fact that they may be opposed to it on a series of issues, just as we do on a series of questions of principle.

We declare that ill-intentioned relations are always harmful and fraught with danger, and it is difficult to conceal them. Life and the history of mankind have taught our people to be always on their guard against relations behind which perfidy lurks. There are already many individuals or official circles abroad who know that the Albanian people have always condemned perfidy, for it has never been and is not in their character. We condemned the perfidy and treachery committed by the Titoites, the Soviet revisionists as well as the Chinese revisionist leaders against Marxism-Leninism. Our rupture with these reactionary revisionist groups was due to profound ideological and political reasons and not to trifles. They were not of a national character only, because they affected not only Albania's economic interests; no, they had and have more of an international character, because they violated the great principles for which the peoples, the world proletariat and progressive mankind are fighting.

The policy of our party and front has been and is known to young and old at home and abroad. Therefore it is not necessary to go into detail about it in this speech, I would only like to drive home especially to some circles abroad that the policy of our party and the Democratic Front of Albania will not vacilate or depart, however little, from its correct definite and permanent principles based on Marxism-Leninism. Our policy will always be a class and principled policy complying with the lofty interests of our country, socialism and the liberation struggle of the peoples. Our people will always fight unwaveringly against U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and all reactionaries. Nobody must cherish the smallest illusion that Socialist Albania will change its stand towards them. Likewise, the Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian state will fight and expose Chinese social-imperialism which has taken sides with U.S. imperialism and world reaction in its struggle against the peoples, especially against socialism in Albania.

Besides, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has pursued and pursues a well-wishing policy towards those states which wish our state well, do not seek to harm anybody, just as we do, never trying or intending to harm their peoples, but always wishing to be in harmony and cooperation for the sake of the lofty aims and ardent desires of all the peoples who aspire to liberation, freedom, democracy, independence sovereignty and socialism.

Comrades, the campaign for the election of deputies to the People's Assembly is a great political action of our organization of the Democratic Front. On this occasion, let us, together with all the other mass organizations, go all-out to achieve still greater results [words indistinct] with firm confidence in the correct line of the party and the brilliant prospects opened to our people, let the political enthusiasm and mobilization of the workers, peasants, youth, the women, our entire working people, burst out powerfully in this campaign in order to crown these elections with full success.

Long live our heroic people.
Long live the party.
Long live the Democratic Front.

ATA REPORTS EEC DELEGATION'S PLANNED VISIT TO PRC

LD2011200Y Tirana ATA in English 0923 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

["A Very Large Delegation of EEC Will Go to China; EEC Hopes That the Rapid Increase of the Exchange With China Will Be Achieved Through Credits"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 20 Sep, ATA--As the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reports, a very large delegation of the European Common Market will pay a visit to China from September 24 to October 2 this year upon the invitation of the Chinese Government.

This delegation will be headed by the vice-president of the executive committee of this organization, Hafermann, and will be made up by 30 other persons, such as presidents of the biggest firms and banks of Western Europe, representatives of the organs and institutions of the "Nine", representatives of the trade unions, etc. This is the largest delegation of the EEC visiting another country.

The main target of the delegation is to find concrete ways for the realisation of the trade agreement with China, which entered in force in June 1, this year, as well as for the rapid increase of the volume of exchanges between China and the European Common Market, which last year accounted for 1 billion and 800 million dollars. It will become acquainted in particular with the plan of 120 industrial projects in China. TANJUG stresses that EEC hopes that the rapid increase of the volume of exchanges with China will be achieved through credits. Now this is possible after the first credit China received from Japan.

BASHKIMI MARKS MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY, STRESSES FRIENDSHIP

AU201740Y Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 16 Sep 78 p 4 AU

[Editorial article: "A Memorable Event for the Mexican People]

[Excerpts] Today is Mexico's national holiday. This memorable event in the centuries-old history of the Mexican people relates to the beginning of the 1810 general uprising against the Spanish invaders, which led to the achievement of independence.

The Albanian people have always nurtured sincere feelings of friendship and respect for the Mexican people. The establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the United States of Mexico 4 years ago was an important event which opened up the path to the development of relations between the two countries and to the consolidation of friendly bonds between the Albanian and Mexican peoples. In this context we observe that various activities are being carried out in Mexico to increase knowledge of Albania. Both distinguished and ordinary people, professors and workers, personalities in science and politics speak and write sympathetically about our people. This is a positive thing which helps to strengthen our mutual friendship and relations. We appreciate the friendship of the Mexican people for the Albanian people and consider this to be a basis to further strengthen our collaboration.

In our country, too, people speak with respect and sympathy for the Mexican people, their achievements are appreciated and so are their ancient art and culture.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN FILM HOSTED--The Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly relations with Foreign Countries hosted a Mexican film in Tirana on 14 September to mark Mexico's national holiday. Attending were workers, men of art and culture and others. Also present were Reiz Malile, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Lili Zhamo, deputy minister of education and culture; Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries; Carlos Gutierrez Macias, ambassador of the United States of Mexico to Albania; and other officials of the Mexican Embassy. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Sep 78 AU]

MEXICAN ENVOY HOSTS RECEPTION--On the occasion of the national holiday of the Mexican people, Carlos Gutierrez Macias, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a reception at the embassy. The reception was attended by Foreign Minister Nesti Nase, Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha, and other guests, including heads and officials of diplomatic missions accredited to Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 15 Sep 78 AU]

BTA REPORTS ON ZHIVKOV-KIRCHSCHLAEGER MEETINGS IN AUSTRIA

LD2110517 Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Poertschach, 21 Sep, BTA--The meetings and talks of State Council Chairman Todor Zhikov with the Austrian federal president Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and with Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky and other Austrian statesmen which filled the programme of the past two days of his official visit to Austria, will undoubtedly bring about good results. The main topic of the talks and negotiations was the promotion of friendly relations and ties in all spheres of life. The talks revealed wider prospects for deepening the political, economic, scientific and technological as well as cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and Austria. This conclusion has been repeatedly emphasized by the two heads of state who also expressed their satisfaction with both the former state of bilateral relations and with the new vistas.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger said in their brief interviews yesterday for the Bulgarian and the Austrian television that the expected good results from the Bulgaro-Austrian dialog had come true in every respect.

Yesterday when Mr Todor Zhivkov devoted his day to relaxing in the country, (?brought) yet another confirmation that the expansion of Bulgaro-Austrian cooperation was an expansion desired by the Austrian people themselves. In all places of the province of Carinthia, which the Bulgarian head of state and the officials accompanying him visited, the people welcomed them most cordially and warmly. Yesterday in the morning, State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger visited the Viennese international organizations and conferences centre, currently under construction. In the book for honorary guests Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed his conviction that the centre would [words indistinct] strengthening and promoting of friendship and cooperation between peoples and would serve the cause of peace and security in the world.

On a special flight the Bulgarian guests, together with Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and officials, flew to the town of Klagenfurt, the capital town of the southern province of Carinthia. Mr Todor Zhivkov and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and the officials accompanying them drove to Bad Kleinkirchheim. This internationally famous holiday place is situated in the cnetre of province of Carinthia. The inhabitants of the resort and many holidaymakers had gathered to greet the high Bulgarian guest. The mayor of the town Mr Rudolf Obereger welcomed him with cordial words. Mr Todor Zhivkov was shown the recently opened modern rope lift and the large balneo-treatment centre.

Prior to departure for Bad Kleinkirchheim, State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov gave a brief interview to the Austrian television, expressing his great satisfaction with the meetings, talks and negotiations with the federal president Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed conviction that the results of these would create favourable conditions for the deepening of Bulgaro-Austrian cooperation in all spheres of life and this was in the best interests of the Bulgarian and the Austrian people, he said.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said in one of his answers that during the talks an agreement was reached to expand cooperation in the sphere of tourism. He said that tourism helped for the better acquaintance of peoples, thus contributed to the strengthening of peace in the world.

Late in the evening the guests left for the famous holiday center of Poertschach. The leader of the government of the province of Carinthia Leopold Wagner gave official dinner dinner for the chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov.

INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES VIGILANCE, SOLIDARITY

AU182015Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Article by Col Gen Dimitur Stoilov, deputy minister of internal affairs: "A Shield and Sword of the Revolution"]

[Excerpts] The holiday of the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs again returns us to the historic days of the socialist revolution, when our people, under the leadership of the BCP and with the fraternal and decisive assistance of the invincible Soviet Army, overthrew the monarcho-fascist dictatorship and heralded the first day of freedom. The new society had to defend its right to existence in sharp and pitiless class fights with the forces of regress and capitalism. At this fateful time, on the barricades of the revolution, the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs--this steel unit of the dictatorship of the proletariat--were born. Our guiding principle is the postulate of the BCP program, which states that "the first duty of the army, the organs of state security and the entire Bulgarian people is to display constant vigilance against the enemies of socialism, to conduct a struggle for the timely discovery and prevention of their hostile and subversive activity, and to be always ready to defend the motherland."

The basic approach to solving these complex tasks is based on the humanity of the socialist society, the principles of the socialist way of life and the care for comprehensive, spiritual and harmonic human development. By perfecting their method of work and management, improving the organization of labor and increasing their military discipline and professionalism, the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are firm defenders of the socialist legality and order, and proudly and worthily carry the title of loyal fighters of the BCP and the people--a title which has been won in heavy fights with the enemies of our people and with precious sacrifices. Recent events caused panic among the forces of reaction. The knights of the "cold war" are organized again; huge expenditures, specialized institutes and centers of ideological diversion are being utilized, the rusty weapons of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism are being used again. Certain circles in the West are conducting a global strategy of diversion and interference in the socialist countries' internal affairs. Precious achievements of our socialist society, such as human rights and freedoms, are being turned into a tool of speculation and misuse. They do this, shamelessly and insolently relying on the Helsinki conference, while those same rights are shamelessly oppressed in the bourgeois society.

In this complex situation the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, under the party leadership and supported by the people, are constantly increasing their professional skills and revolutionary vigilance and timely prevent every attempt of subversion against our motherland and the socialist world on the part of imperialism. Justice is on our side in the great struggle for peace, disarmament and progress. The forces of progress and construction are advancing, and detente will turn into an irreversible process. On their holiday, the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are promising the party and the people that they will continue to be the shield and sword of the BCP, will selflessly defend the achievements of the socialist revolution, will tirelessly work for implementing the great party instructions, and will walk hand in hand with the people toward the bright communist society.

STATE COUNCIL AWARDS USSR'S KIRILENKO WITH DIMITROV ORDER

AU191937Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree on awarding Andrey Pavlovich Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, with the Georgi Dimitrov Order.

The high award has been bestowed on Kirilenko for his achievements in developing the combat alliance and cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP, the fraternal friendship between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and between their fraternal peoples, and for his contribution to constructing the socialist and communist society in the USSR.

CUBAN ECONOMIC PLANNING DELEGATION VISITS

FL162223Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2147 GMT 16 Sep 78 FL

[Text] A delegation of the Cuban central planning board--Juceplan--headed by Juceplan Vice President Manuel Garcia is visiting Romania. The delegation, which includes Juceplan Director (Jose de la Fuente) and other officials, is discussing the coordination of economic plans between Cuba and Romania.

CUBAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OFFICIAL ATTENDS CEMA CONFERENCE

FL162216Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2147 GMT 16 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Jose Altshuler, vice president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, is in Romania heading a Cuban delegation that is participating in a CEMA conference. Specialists from the other CEMA member-countries are participating in the conference being held in the Romanian city of Brasov.

BCP ORGAN ON REVOLUTIONARY IMPORTANCE OF USSR

AU191258Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Sep 78 pp 3, 4 AU

[Article by Prof Dimitur Filipov, doctor of economic sciences: "The USSR and the World Revolution Process"]

[Excerpts] Regardless of whether some will admit it or not, the socialist revolution objectively took the following form: First a victory of socialism in the USSR, and then a gradual falling away of countries belonging to the chain of world capitalism--with the decisive support of the USSR--followed by the formation and development of the world socialist system. The USSR became the great international revolutionary force that was capable of opposing the "holy alliance" of world reaction, and made possible the victory of the socialist revolution in the countries of Eastern Europe, Asia, Cuba and the other countries now marching along the road of socialism. The USSR also made possible the successes of the national liberation movement. The USSR liberation mission in the Balkans consolidated the victory of the socialist revolution in some of them and revealed the boundless horizons of the socialist society.

Even those circles that, because of political shortsightedness, theoretical ignorance, great state chauvinism and narrow nationalistic interests, of which Chinese Maoism is typical, are trying to assume the role of heroes, attacking the greatest country of mankind's most cherished hopes, and are flamboyantly showing off an "independent policy," allowing themselves to flirt vainly and carelessly with imperialism, to display cheap acrobatics and play the role of a new antithesis to socialism--all this without taking into account that they are turning the communist ideal, the most glorious ideal, into a miserable caricature--even they are in existence only because of the historic presence of the USSR. Without the USSR, world imperialism would have crushed them without difficulty, and nothing would have been left of their vain flamboyance and ridiculous pretenses. The price of their anti-Marxist and anti-Soviet policy will be the destruction of their peoples' glorious revolutionary socialist struggle.

Imperialism is fully aware of the USSR's special role, has analyzed it from a theoretical point of view and in practice has made it into the subject of a huge and incredibly expensive global program of struggle against the USSR, against socialism, democracy and peace. Imperialism has also gladly made use of the unexpected services of various revisionists, theoreticians, great state nationalists, self-proclaimed judges and other abortive children that appear in every revolutionary period. Marx has said that where there is a storm, there will also be mud. First the Maoists, but also some other pseudorevolutionaries are trying to utilize the caricature of Maoism to cover themselves or justify their own retreat from socialism and Marxism-Leninism--they have all found themselves in the dirty mud of the contemporary great revolutionary storm.

Every country is an equal member of the socialist community and is responsible to the same degree for the destiny and prospects of socialism in their own environment, and in the world. From the viewpoint of socialism and the progressive social movement of our times, there are no big and small countries--all are equally responsible for the great cause of socialism. No country has the privilege of withdrawing into its own shell, to observe the movements of our time and make its own plans from purely national positions--which actually do not exist, but are only a special cover for nationalism. The weakening of socialism in any country evokes instability and problems for the entire socialist community. Their unity of action and cooperation on the basic and cardinal issues of socialist and communist construction is the question of all questions of socialist and communist construction.

The USSR is not merely one of the countries of the socialist community. It is more than one regular unit of the national units comprising world socialism. In essence, the USSR is the moral, political, economic and military basis of the socialist community.

Objectively, the USSR is a decisive factor for the social development of socialism and the world revolutionary process. This special role is in the nature of an objective law of our time for everything related to the socialist and communist community.

Underestimating the USSR's contribution and its role as the real basis and decisive factor of world socialism is a manifestation of a nationalistic tendency, chauvinism, abstract scholasticism and social demagogy. Practice convincingly shows that uniting all efforts and actions of the socialist countries on the basis of close cooperation with the USSR is a necessary condition for socialist construction in every country.

Recognizing the USSR's international power and its contribution to world socialism, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov has repeatedly stressed, is consolidating its relations with the USSR. The implementation of the policy of convergence of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR is an expression of an objective necessity and a mature new historical trend that prevails in the socialist countries, in their mutual relations and in their relations with the great country of Lenin. This policy is, therefore, of primary international importance because of its practicability.

This policy is an example of the fully mature and necessary form of relations between all countries and the USSR--a cooperation that must take the form of coming together! The USSR is not only the flag of our time, it is also the power of our time and the symbol of the communist future.

FURTHER COMMENT ON CAMP DAVID MIDDLE EAST ACCORDS

RUDE PRAVO Commentary

AU201120Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 78 p 7 AU

[Milan Madr commentary in the column "We Comment": "A Caricature of Peace"]

[Text] It was only the complaisance of Egyptian President as-Sadat that saved the tripartite American-Egyptian [as publishedd] disaster. As late as Friday, Western agencies announced that the stumbling bloc! in this separate conclave was Israeli Prime Minister Begin's continuing unwillingness to adopt a clear commitment that his country's forces would withdraw from the West Bank of the Jordan at a set time; but this convinced believer in Israeli expansion has not adopted this commitment, although it is one of the cardinal conditions necessary to a real solution. In essence, he has not left the trenches of his previous obduracy in any other way, either.

Whatever pretentious name one gives them, the Camp David documents present no prospects of a lasting and just peace for the Middle East. Rather, they are a caricature of such a peace, a harsh, pitiful caricature, reflecting hopelessness. This is because they still, and to a directly staggering extent, make no allowance for the most basic principles that must be fulfilled if the age-old conflict situation is to become history once and for all: withdrawal of Israeli occupation units from all occupied Arab territories and materialization of the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the right to create an independent state.

What emerged to see the light of day in Camp David is in irreconcilable contradiction to all the important documents worked out on these problems during the years following the Israeli aggression in June 1967; in sharp contradiction to the well-known Security Council Resolution of November 1967, because it tolerates the aggressive Israeli presence in at least three of the four occupied Arab territories (the Golan Heights, the West Bank of Jordan and the Arab part of Jerusalem), although the above resolution demands the withdrawal of Israeli units from all these territories. It also contradicts the numerous resolutions which anchor quite unambiguously the inalienable rights of the Palestinians, and the role of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinians. It represents the complete opposite of what President Carter had personally acknowledged as inevitable as a prerequisite to an effective solution, namely: The solution of ALL aspects of the problem with the participation of ALL interested sides; these are the principles contained in the Soviet-American declaration, adopted one year ago as of 1 October.

Anyone with eyes in his head can see the yawning abyss between what peace in the Middle East calls for and what was presented as the path leading to it in Camp David. Menahem Begin brought the same plan with him to the United States, and in essence asserted it there, that he had already submitted to Egypt as an ultimatum 10 months ago. The arrangement a la Begin means that Israel will not move out of all Arab territories; that the Palestinian people will have no right of self-determination; and that the Israeli military will not give up the function of gendarme in this area. Begin unceremoniously declared that he sees no reason to give up this plan. And let it be acknowledged that from his point of view he was right, since--with Carter's help--he has led the acquiescent As-Sadat to take further steps on the path of capitulation. It is an unbelievable and sorry spectacle to see how, in Camp David, the Egyptian president has deviated even more, and so shamelessly, from Arab national interests, how he has abandoned occupied Arab soil to the agressor, and how he has again become an active teammate to Israel and the United States in the efforts to bury the Palestinians as a nation, and their rights as well.

Grave concern must be evoked among the Arab and international public by the fact that, without any doubt, secret arrangements have also been concluded in Camp David, arrangements that can be directly connected with the deployment of American Armed Forces in the Middle East area. Prior to the negotiations, President Carter made no secret of this. Anyone knowing the postwar developments in the Middle East knows how repeatedly and vehemently the United States strove to anchor its military presence in this area and to drag the Mideast countries into military pacts dominated by imperialism. Today, when the United States is striving, and with noticeably more extreme activity, to wedge itself into Mideast developments and to gain the highest possible degree of control there, it considers the situation to be unprecedentedly favorable for realizing this ancient Pentagon dream. Although the brief agency reports do not mention the Sinai Peninsula in this connection, such danger is indicated by the mention of the West Bank of the Jordan, where, "according to circumstances," there are to be so-called international peace units.

If anything, Camp David has proved only the familiar and tested fact that separate negotiations, circumventing, on top of everything, the essential elements of the conflict, do not lead to a solution. On the contrary, they intensify these elements, preventing a just settlement. This is what the Middle East needs, what it is waiting for and what it will undoubtedly have to continue to fight for, together with the progressive and democratic international public. The concoction from Camp David will not heal the old Mideast diseases.

Bratislava PRAVDA Commentary

AU 2011l0Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Sep 78 P 7 AU

[Julius P. Lorincz commentary in the column "Word on the Events": "Peace or a Fraud?"]

[Text] An uninvolved person could scarcely gain the impression that, in the last few days, three statesmen met at Camp David who were reportedly negotiating about the fate of war and peace in the Middle East. Journalists who had nothing to do--in view of the insufficient amount of information given out--wandered around the press center, and the only photographs that came from Camp David itself showed As-Sadat walking in the woods, Begin playing a game of chess with Brzezinski and so forth. Wasn't this perhaps a boring vacation of a large group of people or an unsuccessful gathering of tourists? It finally turned out that James Carter, Menahem Begin and Anwar as-Sadat arrived at some sort of agreement after all, and the American President announced yesterday at 3:30 Central European Time the signing of two agreements--at least for the public there were two. Both have pretentious titles, as ensues from the reports that were published; reports also published in our papers: principles for the achievement of peace in the Middle East and principles for concluding a treaty between Egypt and Israel. Their contents are less pretentious.

It is not known whether Egyptian President as-Sadat still remembers what he said shortly before leaving for Camp David: He declared then that the Egyptian delegation would only agree to an overall solution of the Middle East conflict, which means--according to his own words--rejection of any "partial, bilateral, temporary or stage by stage" solution of the crisis. He has probably forgotten about it, and he also did not read the "combative" commentaries in the official Egyptian press, which shouted that "As-Sadat has made enough concessions already, it is Begin's turn now." Carter and Begin obviously had different opinion, and As-Sadat, who has become a champion in capitulation in the Middle East, adjusted to them. This was not the first time and who knows how many more such opportunities he will have?

The American-Israel-Egyptian "principles" for achieving peace in the Middle East are essentially nothing more than the Israeli proposals, slightly modified, for a gradual "limited autonomy" on the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which would mean for the Palestinians something like life in the South African Bantustans. Israeli military presence on this territory is not excluded, even at the end of 5 years. This is how long the "transition" period should last, and after it expires, Israel and Jordan--and not the Palestinians and the internationally recognized PLO--should agree what is to be done with the Palestinian Arabs and their territory. Colonialists and fascists thus have their followers in the ability to decide about other nations, without their participation and at their expense. And this is what Carter, Begin and As-Sadat called principles for achieving peace! It is a fraud of the grossest kind which they foisted on the world with a smile, while paying compliments to each other.

The agreed upon principles for Israeli-Egyptian talks, which are to begin within 3 months and are to work out a bilateral treaty, including the question of the Sinai Peninsula, are similar. Israeli troops are to withdraw from this area but the fate of the Israeli settlements remains unclear, as does the fate of the military bases. Three air force bases built by Israel are already being used by the U.S. military Air Force for espionage flights over the Near and Middle East; the Indian Ocean and part of Africa. Washington's interest in the American military presence in the Middle East is being talked about with increasing frequency, and at Camp David they probably negotiated--among other things--about deployment of American soldiers on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Sinai Peninsula. These plans and conclusions from Camp David only incite tension in the Middle East and in international relations generally.

Thus, at the summer residence of the American President, they simply circumvented the question of safeguarding the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to return home and to establish a state on their own national territory; they also circumvented the question of Israeli troop withdrawal from ALL Arab territories occupied by Israel through its agression. It was a new step in the permanent attempts of imperialism, Zionism and reaction to consolidate and extend their control of this region. This has nothing in common with peace. Peace can only be achieved by restoring the mechanism of the Geneva peace conference, which would be attended by all parties involved, and which would fully respect the right of the Arabs to return to the territories they were robbed of by the aggressor and the rights of the Palestinians for self-determination, independence and sovereignty in their own state.

HUSAK RECEIVES OFFICIALS OF PRAGA 1978 EXHIBITION

LD20?212Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] In Prague today, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Vlastimil Chalupa, federal minister of communications and honorary chairman of the world philatelic exhibition, Praga 1978, and leading officials of the exhibition's presidium, Ladislav Dvoracek and Jiri Brejha, who handed him a golden medal of the exhibition.

In the course of a comradely conversation, they informed him about the results of the exhibition, which, taking place under the auspices of the president of the republic, was the biggest exhibition of world philately to date. Comrade Husak expressed appreciation of the exhibition's significance and its contribution to strengthening peaceful cooperation among nations. He thanked all those who had prepared and organized the exhibition for their good promotion of Socialist Czechoslovakia.

UNIDO EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR MEETS WITH CSSR LEADERS

Received by Strougal

LD202158Y Prague CTK in English 1950 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 20 Sep, CETEKA--Visiting Executive Director of the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Abdul Rahman Khene was received here today by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal. Abdul Rahman Khene underlined Czechoslovakia's assistance to UNIDO, especially the training of experts from the developing countries and the introduction of new forms of cooperation within UNIDO programs. Later today, Abdul Rahman Khene discussed ways of expanding cooperation to help the industrial development in the developing countries with Czechoslovak Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Zdenek Pucek. Dr Khene then attended the official opening of the ninth course on diesel engines, sponsored by the Czechoslovak Government in cooperation with UNIDO, for technical experts from the developing states.

Meets With Hula

LD201515Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] In Prague today, Vaclav Hula, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received UNIDO Executive Director Dr Abdul Rahman Khene, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit. Dr Khene then took part in a ceremonial meeting of the Czechoslovak committee for cooperation with UNIDO.

BILAK RECEIVES OUTGOING DPRK AMBASSADOR YI WON-POM

LD202142Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee received Yi Won-pom, DPRK ambassador to the CSSR, in Prague today. The Korean ambassador is concluding his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia.

OUTGOING YUGOSLAV ENVOY PRESENTED WITH AWARD

LD201450Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] In Prague today Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations and chairman of the Czech National Council, presented Milan Venisnik, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, with the gold medal of the society for merit in the development of friendship and cooperation with Czechoslovakia. The Yugoslav ambassador is concluding his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia.

FOJTIK RETURNS FROM WARSAW, WELCOMED BY POLEDNIK

LD202352Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2300 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned tonight from Warsaw, where he was on a friendly working visit at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, he was welcomed by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee, and by other representatives.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED IN PRAGUE WITH KUWAIT

LD201916Y Prague CTK in English 1530 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 20 Sep, CETEKA--An operation plan to the Czechoslovak-Kuwait agreement on cultural cooperation for 1978-80, providing for further development of cooperation in science, education, culture, arts, sport and health services, was signed here today.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA 20 SEP

LD210230Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] With the signing of the final protocol, the 6th session of the intergovernment Czechoslovak-Mongolian commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation closed at the Kolodeje State Castle in Prague today. The participants in the session had detailed discussions of the conclusions reached at the meeting between state and government delegations of the two countries in June 1978 in Prague, and adopted measures for their implementation. They paid primary attention to the further development of traditional cooperation in geological research and extraction of raw materials, and in the leather and shoemaking industries.

The Czechoslovak-Mongolian commission also dealt with raising the mutual exchange of goods and broadening scientific-technological cooperation.

MILITARY DELEGATION LED BY DZUR BEGINS USSR TOUR

LD202130Y Prague CTK in English 0947 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 20 Sep, CETEKA--A Czechoslovak military delegation, led by Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur, currently on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union, left here for a tour of the Soviet Union today.

The delegation will visit Kharkov, Kiev, Sokolovo and Leningrad.

MORE ON THAI FOREIGN MINISTER'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Trade Agreement Signed

LD201802Y Prague CTK in English 1605 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Brno, 20 Sep, CETEKA--Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun of Thailand visited today the 20th international engineering trade fair here.

The Thai minister who is on an official visit in Czechoslovakia and Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak signed a trade agreement between the two countries which provides for further development of trade relations between Czechoslovakia and Thailand.

Czechoslovakia will export a number of engineering (?products and consumer) goods to Thailand and import raw materials.

Spacil Gives Dinner

LD210208Y Prague CTK in English 2115 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 20 Sep, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Dusan Spacil gave a dinner here tonight for visiting Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun.

In his toast, Dusan Spacil spoke with appreciation of the Thai Government's progressive stand on detente and on a speedy elimination of all remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid. He voiced the conviction that the visit by the Thai foreign minister will significanctly contribute towards the development of cooperation between the two states.

Uppadit Pachariyangkun pointed out that the people of Thailand have always striven for a peaceful settlement of all disputes. He said his visit to Czechoslovakia was an important impulse for the development of Czechoslovak-Thai relations.

BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO PRAGUE 20 SEP

LD201706Y Prague CTK in English 1205 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 20 Sep, CETEKA--A delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party and the People's Republic of Benin, led by party Political Bureau member and Foreign Minister Michel Alladaye, left Prague today.

The delegation arrived here Friday, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the government of Czechoslovakia.

Communique Issued

LD202150Y Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 20 Sep, CETEKA--A Czechoslovak-Benin communique was issued here tonight in conclusion of the five-day visit to Czechoslovakia of a delegation of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party and Government, headed by party Political Bureau member and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Michel Alladaye.

The delegation was received by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and had talks with a Czechoslovak Communist Party and Government delegation headed by Presidium member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak.

The Benin delegation appreciated the success achieved by the people of Czechoslovakia in building an advanced socialist society, as well as Czechoslovakia's contribution towards the strengthening of peace and security in the world.

The Czechoslovak side underlined the principled anti-imperialist character of Benin's foreign policy.

Both sides stressed they would exert every effort to expand bilateral relations in all fields on the basis of friendship and equality, in the interest of stepping up the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and apartheid. The two sides discussed preparations for signing a new agreement on trade, on scientific and technological cooperation, on cultural and economic cooperation.

The two countries condemn efforts of imperialist powers to introduce production of neutron weapons and equip NATO armies with them, the communique said.

Czechoslovakia and Benin condemned racist armed attacks against Angola, Mozambique and other independent states in southern Africa and expressed full support for the struggle of the people of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa for freedom and independence.

They also expressed concern about efforts of the South African Government to obtain nuclear weapons with the aid of some imperialist states.

The two sides expressed concern about the dangerous situation in the Middle East and voiced their full support for the Palestinian people's struggle for their national rights, waged under the leadership of the PLO. In this connection, they criticized the three-sided separate talks at Camp David.

The talks also touched on the Cyprus issue and Vietnam. The two sides agreed that the movement of non-aligned states is an important positive factor in international relations. The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

JAN JANIK TAKES PART IN PEOPLE'S MILITIA EXERCISES

AU191208Y Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 18 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Devoted Work in the People's Militia"]

[Text] Banska Bystrica, CTK--Jan Janik, Presidium member and secretary of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] Central Committee, together with V. Pirosik, leading secretary of the Central Slovak CPSL Regional Committee, and other regional representatives took part in an exercise of the People's Militia units in the Central Slovak region. In a cordial talk, the members of the People's Militia informed them about fulfillment of the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress in their working places.

At the conclusion of the exercise, Comrade J. Janik thanked the members of the People's Militia in the region for their devoted, enterprising and responsible fulfillment of tasks in the units of the People's Militia. He particularly underscored their meritorious and significant share in safeguarding the defense ability of our fatherland. He expressed appreciation of their engagement and activity in the spirit of the 15th CPCZ Congress conclusions in everyday work.

SUGAR BEET HARVEST NOTED AS LOWER THAN PLANNED

AU201655Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Sugar Refinery Campaign"]

[Excerpts] From the analyses of fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, discussed at the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session and the March deliberations of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] Central Committee, it has been noted that the task for the past 2 years has not been fulfilled--sugar beet production continues to stagnate causing considerable worry to the national economy, particularly in drawing the balance for sugar in the food industry branches. [paragraph continues]

The causes of this state of affairs lie, first, in the fact that in recent years bad weather has frustrated the work of beet growers to a relatively considerable extent; on the other hand, it can also be frankly stated that the lack of success in this instance is founded on the concrete acts of sugar beet growers themselves.

The planned sowing of sugar beet crops was essentially fulfilled and--and this is far more important--the number of plants per hectare has substantially increased. Last year, there were approximately 68,200 units per hectare, while this June the checks of the crops showed up to 78,300 units. Even if we take into account the fact that during cultivation the number of plants decreased by about 5 percent, there remain approximately 6,500 beets more per hectare than during last year's harvesting. Despite this, we can now hear--even before the beginning of the 1978 sugar beet campaign--the experts again saying that this year, too, sugar beet crops do not sufficiently guarantee fulfillment of the planned tasks. According to estimates up to 1 September, the average substance of the sugar beet root was 398 grams, and that of the leaves 426 grams. Compared with last year, root substance is 18.6 percent lower, while for leaves it is 13.1 percent lower. This is primarily caused by lack of moisture, resulting from the long drought in the West Slovak region, where the largest amount of sugar beet is cultivated. As regards the production of sugar per acreage unit, so far the situation has been better than last year, for the sugar beet has a large sugar content. By 1 September, the average sugar content amounted to 15.88 percent, which is 0.9 percent more than set by the norm and by this year's plan. And so far, this provides the prerequisite so that--with a lower sugar beet harvest, but a higher sugar content--the Slovak Socialist Republic can fulfill the sugar production plan by 99.5 percent. True, this fact depends upon how serious present harvest estimates are, upon achievement of the high digestion mentioned above and upon reduction of harvesting and technological losses to a mimimum. On top of that, everything also depends upon further developments in weather, because with the arrival of more extensive rains, the sugar beet will again begin to vegetate and this will substantially reduce its sugar contents.

From what we have already said, it follows that this year's sugar beet harvest and general sugar production has still not been finally decided. A great contribution will be made by the weather, and particularly by the peole, in coming days during the agricultural autumn. Experience of past years shows that, with the introduction of heavy machinery into sugar beet harvesting, harvesting losses have enormously increased and in some places represent up to one fifth or more of the harvest.

BRIEFS

AWARDS TO FOREIGN MEDIA--Today, the management of Czechoslovak Radio awarded, to mark press, radio and television day, distinctions to some foreign correspondents and editors active in Czechoslovakia. Jan Risko, central director of Czechoslovak Radio, thanked the recipients for their active approach to journalistic work and for activities strengthening internationalist bonds between Czechoslovakia and their countries. Kvetoslav Faix, first deputy central director, presented the permanent correspondent of Soviet Radio, Nikolay Moyseyenko, with the Silver Medal of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations. Comrade Jan Risko then presented Comrade Nikolay Moyseyenko, Manfred (Kuehn), permanent correspondent of the GDR Radio, and (Karl Ribosch), editor of the domestic political editorial office of the GDR Radio, with plaques for merit in cooperation with Czechoslovak Radio. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD]

PRC AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Prague, 18 Sep, CETEKA--Chinese Ambassador Li En-chiu left here today for his homeland after finishing his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD]

LEADERS RECEIVE AMBASSADORS' LETTERS OF CREDENCE

Mongolian Ambassador

LD2103600Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1729 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Wednesday Tserebiyn Dabagsuren, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic, who handed him his letters of credence. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the close friendly relations between the SED and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, as well as between both countries. The GDR would also in future, true to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, further develop and deepen the fraternal friendship and comradely cooperation for the strengthening of socialism and peace.

Guyana Ambassador

LD2103044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1832 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Wednesday Elvin Bernard Francis McDavid, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, who handed him his letters of credence. The ambassador conveyed greetings from Guyanan President Raymond Arthur Chung and from Prime Minister Linden F. S. Burnham, which Erich Honecker cordially reciprocated. In the following discussion, it was noted in unison that relations of friendship and cooperation have developed well to the benefit of both peoples and states. They underlined the readiness of both states to deepen them further in the future.

Stoph Receives Ambassadors

LD2103064 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received on Wednesday Tserebiyn Dabagsuren and Elvin Bernard Francis McDavid, the ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic and of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, at the start of their terms of office in the GDR.

LIBYAN ENVOY GIVES RECEPTION ON NATIONAL DAY

AU2017014 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Reception in Berlin on Libyan National Holiday"]

[Text] Muhammad al-Matmati, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, gave a reception in Berlin on Monday on the occasion of his country's national holiday. His invitation was followed by Werner Krolikowski, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Ernst Goldenbaum, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, as well as by other personalities of GDR social life, including Dr Klaus Willerding, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs. Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR also were guests that evening.

MITTAG, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN VIENNA FOR TALKS

LD201356Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0952 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Vienna--A GDR delegation led by Dr Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Vienna today for a visit lasting several days. The delegation, which was invited by the government of the Republic of Austria, was cordially welcomed at Vienna-Schwechat Airport by Minister for Commerce, Trade and Industry Dr Josef Staribacher.

Official talks began immediately and negotiations started with representatives of the Austrian Government and the country's leading firms on expanding long term and stable economic relations between the two states.

Meets Austrian Chancellor

LD201552Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1328 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Vienna--Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky today received the head of the GDR delegation visiting Vienna, SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag, for a detailed exchange of views.

Both politicians stressed that relations between the GDR and Austria had developed well. Dr Kreisky emphasized that peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems was only possible on the basis of trusting cooperation and mutual respect.

The Austrian federal chancellor expressed his satisfaction at the level of relations between the GDR and his country and asked Guenter Mittag to convey his cordial greetings to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council Erich Honecker, and to chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph.

In a further conversation, which Guenter Mittag held with Dr Josef Staribacher, the Austrian minister for trade and industry stressed the positive development of economic relations between his country and the GDR. For many enterprises of the Austrian economy, these relations had become a stable factor which it was important to develop further and to which new impulses should be continually given.

Meets Austrian CP Chairman

LD202216Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2058 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Vienna--Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, paid a visit on Wednesday to Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party. He conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, which were cordially reciprocated by Franz Muhri.

The meeting, which was also attended by Gerhard Beil, state secretary and member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Gerhard Schramm, GDR ambassador in Austria, took place in a cordial and open atmosphere.

MITTAG PRAISES RELATIONS WITH PHILIPPINES

LD191858Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1524 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, gave an interview today to leading organs of the Philippines mass media. He praised the positive development of relations between the GDR and the Philippines since the state visit last December of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. Guenter Mittag confirmed that the GDR was interested in the long-term development of political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural relations between the two states. This position corresponded with the GDR's basic policy of bringing about mutually advantageous cooperation on an equal basis with all countries based on peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

Guenter Mittag stated: "To strive for peace is the basic aim of our foreign policy, and by means of it we are making our contribution to the common policy of peace of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community." This also explained the fact that the GDR, together with its allies, consistently worked for a cessation of the arms race, for the supplementing of political detente with military detente. The GDR supported all steps which served to consolidate peace and security in Asia.

SECURITY CHIEF SPEAKS AT COMBAT GROUP ANNIVERSARY

AU191026Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Sep 78 p 3 AU

[Article by Col Gen Herbet Scheibe, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the SED Central Committee Department for Security: "The Workers Class and the Protection of Socialist Gains: On the Forthcoming 25th Anniversary of the Combat Groups"]

[Excerpts] In a few days the combat groups of the workers class will commemorate the 25th anniversary of their founding. This is an event of eminent social importance in our people's life, because the fighters, junior commanders and commanders have earned the love and respect of all the working people of our country with their selfless commitment in the production and secure military protection of our socialist gains.

Led by the SED, the combat groups have steadfastly and reliably accomplished their honorable class assignment since their formation in 1953. As workers, cooperative farmers and members of the intelligentsia, they have helped to write decisive chapters of our GDR history, both at their work places and with arms in hand.

In early 1953 the imperialist powers intensified the cold war. Encouraged by the U.S. imperialist, the revanchist forces in the FRG stepped up their baiting and diversionist activities against the GDR. They proclaimed as a target the "liberation of the Eastern zone." In June, with the aid of the enemies of socialism inside the GDR, they shifted to direct counterrevolutionary attacks on the first worker peasant state. The main thrust was directed against the political and economic force of the workers class, against its conscious and organized vanguard, the SED. In that situation of aggravated class struggle, the most class conscious workers in many enterprises and state institutions formed armed workers bodies at the initiative of the SED under its leadership for the protection and defense of the socialist gains.

Proceeding from a realistic assessment of the enemies' actions and the situation inside the GDR, the party decreed effective measures for reinforcing the reliable protection of the worker-peasant power and consistenly enforced them. It was also decided in this connection to build up the combat groups as immediate armed organs of the workers class in a planned manner for the protection of the socialist state and the national enterprises.

As is known, the West German imperialists with the full support of their NATO partners, particularly the United States, intensified their efforts for renewed attempts to liquidate the GDR. But whenever the class struggle situation exacerbated extraordinarily, the combat groups stood the test, so it was during the fall of 1956 that they resolutely opposed the increased provocative and diversionist activities of West German imperialism encouraged by the counterrevolutionary events in Hungary. It was during the historic days of August 1961 that they called an iron halt to the imperialists in the GDR capital of Berlin, jointly with units of the National People's Army, as well as the People's Police, supported by their Soviet brothers in arms, from the Brandenburg Gate to Teltow, from Potsdam Square to Pankow.

If today the combat groups occupy a firm place in the country's defense, this is first and foremost also a confirmation of the achieved high standard of their fighting strength and combat readiness. The decisive factor in this has been the acuce political consciousness of these strugglers, who have most profoundly grasped the value of the things that must be defended. Thus the members of the combat groups are successfully and impressively implementing the slogan "we protect what we create."

The history of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist states graphically illustrates for the people of our world that peace has its firm bulwark in the form of socialist states. Peace proceeds from socialism. It is thanks to the economic and military strength of socialism and its main protagonist, the Soviet Union, that our continent is experiencing its longest peace period. But it cannot at all be stated that peace has finally been secured for humanity.

Particularly now we are witnessing how the most reactionary imperialist forces are intensifying the arms race, unleashing anticommunist, above all anti-Soviet, campaigns and are once more harping on the abundantly known lie of the "threat from the East." In the politburo report to the Eighth Central Committee Session, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, pointed out emphatically that "the international development is marked by the interlacing of two contrary trends. On the one hand, there is the the trend to deepen detente and, on the other, the arms race, stepped up by imperialism, as well as the exacerbation of the ideological conflict." Under these conditions the socialist states must naturally expect abrupt turns in the international arena at any time and must always be prepared for them.

If we have been able, under the purposeful and consistent leadership of our party to constantly further strengthen our socialist state, to enhance our citizens' living standard and to preserve peace; if we have succeeded in creating in the GDR ar atmosphere of creative initiative, security, joy in living and safety, then the GDR armed forces, including the combat groups of the workers class, formed and led by our Marxist-Leninist Party, hold a great share in this.

Therefore our entire people's gratitude and recognition are rightfully due to them on their 25th anniversary. Our party and government, our entire working people can always and under any conditions fully depend on the combat groups.

FRG COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERSHIP MEETING HELD

AU191545Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[ADN dispatch from Dusseldorf: "DKP leadership deliberates on party congress preparations, Herbert Mies: Creative Discussion of the Draft Program"]

[Summary] "The 10th session of the DKP Executive was concluded in Dusseldorf with the publication of a communique on Sunday. The immediate preparation of the DKP Congress which is to take place on 20-22 October 1978 was on the agenda."

The party executive approved the report to the Mannheim Congress, as well as the executive proposal concerning the draft program and the proposals for the elections to the party leadership and the central arbitration and auditing commission.

In his closing speech, DKP Chairman Herbert Mies evaluated the substantial and creative discussion of the draft program and noted that "the DKP members have proved their worth in the struggle against mass unemployment and the closing of enterprises, against lock outs and enterpreneuers' arbitrariness, for the assertion of the right to work, to education and vocational training, against shifting the burden of the crises, as consistent stewards of the workers' and peoples' interests."

He continued that the DKP "has proved to be a resolute defender of the democratic rights and liberties and has made a considerable contribution to the just struggle against neo-Nazism and against the glorification of Hitlerite fascism." DKP members are always in the front ranks when it is important to actively come out for the continuation of detente, against the arms race, banning the neutron bomb and for anti-imperialist solidarity, he added.

JOINT BORDER COMMISSION TALKS HELD IN DRESDEN

AU181556Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Dresden: "Border Commission convened in Dresden"]

[Text] On 13 and 14 September 1978, the 43D session of the border commission consisting of delegates of the GDR and FRG governments took place in Dresden. Problems of border demarcation along the Elbe River, as well as the content of a protocol between the GDR and FRG governments on the verification, renewal and complementing of the markings of the border existing between the GDR and the FRG, the border documentation, as well as the settlement of other problems connected with the course of the border were treated at the session.

The GDR delegation was headed by Ambassador Karl Kormes, and the FRG by ministerial Director Dr Guenter Pagel.

The next session of the border commission has been scheduled for 25 and 26 October 1978 in Hildesheim (FRG).

MUECKENBERGER ADDRESSES GERMAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

LD202306Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The next focal point in the work of the German-Soviet Friendship Society (GSFS) is the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the League of Friends of the Soviet Union on 4 November and a week of German-Soviet friendship in May 1979. This was stated on Wednesday in Berlin during a meeting of the Central Executive of the friendship society. which today has 5 million members.

The Central Executive noted that the GSFS membership, including nearly 600,000 honorary officials, has already begun comprehensive activities in preparation for the GDR's 60th anniversary. GSFS President Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, pointed out the large number of enterprises and institutions which have maintained direct relations with similar institutions in the Soviet Union. Cooperation and division of labor, joint research and development have come more and more to the fore, including space research. Mueckenberger said in the presence of Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov that the joint USSR-GDR manned spaceflight was "imposing proof of how much the potential of our country is growing, because we are allied with the Soviet Union and firmly integrated in the socialist community of states."

FULFILLMENT OF ECONOMIC PLAN, DISCIPLINE STRESSED

LD201930Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1516 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Socialist democracy is superior to all kinds of bourgeois democracy. This was stressed today by Friedrich Ebert, member of the SED Politburo, when he addressed the SED Central Committee special school in Kleinmachnow near Berlin, in which he spoke about the local elections in the GDR in 1979. An important criterion here was the manner of work of the socialist state and its relationship toward society and the citizens, Ebert stressed.

Ebert continued: This means that every state functionary and every citizen should understand how important it is for all to fight in the first place for the fulfillment of the economic plan and to work to achieve the highest plan and financial discipline." Based on the democratic cooperation of all citizens, it was important to develop further potential for a higher efficiency of state administration.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND PUBLISHES CONTENTS OF EINHEIT

AU161440Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Sep 78 p 4 AU

[Helmut Caspar review of EINHEIT, issue of 9, 78: "Peace Policy Against Aggression"]

[Text] Under capitalism, profit is the focal point of all things. If high profit rates are in store, production increases: When the rates drop, production declines. If profits drop, no wheel turns in a capitalist enterprise. "How much does the workers' class count for the gentlemen of capital? It is to produce profits for capital." In the recent issue of EINHEIT, Hans Tammer supports this statement with impressive figures and facts taken from the capitalist world. The constribution heads the column "The Theme" which analyses the inseparable connection between profits and monopoly policy.

In two other articles, I. Ivanov and Albrect Charisius explain how the aggressive nature of imperialism is exacerbating and how imperialism resorts to political, economic and military means of pressure, even to aggression and diversion to hold threatened territories and to regain lost ones. "Despite 'long-term programs' and other aggressive steps by NATO," Charisius writes, "the socialist states will stick to the peace policy and will continue the quest for constructive solutions in the negotiations on an arms halt, arms limitation and disarmament."

Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, describes in the contribution, "our party--uniform and firmly rallied" the work of the party control commissions which as "competent organs of the elected leaderships have accumulated great experiences in their struggle for the protection and consolidation of the unity and purity of the party" for 30 years.

Other articles are devoted in part to the UN special session on disarmament, Peter Florin; to the relationships between quality and economic growth, Harry Maier; and to topical problems of socialist economic integration, Gerhard Weiss.

GANG COURIER SENTENCED FOR TRANSIT VIOLATION

AU201453Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Courier of the Criminal Mierendorf Gang Sentenced"]

[Text] On 18 September 1978, the Neubrandenburg Bezirk court sentenced FRG citizen Gertrud Kubasek, courier of the criminal Mierendorf gang which is being controlled by a secret service, to 5 years and 3 months imprisonment. She was sentenced for crimes committed while abusing the transit agreement which comes under section 105 of the penal code.

In early march 1978, Gertrud Kubasek was recruited through Rolf Vreede from Duisburg who acted as a middleman for the gang leader for criminal actions on the GDR transit routes. She was employed on these routes several times. Gang leader Kay Mierendorf, who resides in Kellinghusen, FRG, regarded the agent as particularly suitable for such actions since she had received a long-term residence permit for the GDR on the basis of her professional activity as a secretary for an FRG firm which operated in the GDR fulfilling obligations under economic contracts.

It testifies to the unscrupulousness of Mierendorf that he included in his considerations her pregnancy and the priority processing at the GDR state border crossing points which could be expected on this basis.

It was proved at the trial that Gertrud Kubasek agreed repeatedly to transport persons earmarked for conveyance to the envisaged points on the transit route where the takeover into specially adjusted vehicles, illegally used with customs seals, was planned far in advance by other gang members.

The remodeling and equipping of such motor vehicles was undertaken by Mierendorf agency head Helmut Arff in Berlin (West), who is trying to dissimulate his dirty deals to the outside by running the "Jara Electric Motor Limited Company."

The motor vehicle used by Gertrud Kubasek for the crime, as well as the papers and equipment submitted to the court as evidence were confiscated.

NEPSZAVA COMMENTS ON CAMP DAVID MIDDLE EAST AGREEMENTS

AU201544Y Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 19 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Imre Krajczar article: "The Camp David Deal"]

[Text] A week ago a LE MONDE cartoonist characterized the Camp David situation thus: U.S. President Carter is frantically praying to his two partners in the Middle East negotiations; he would like to obtain an agreement from them through his entreaties. In the end his prayer--we thus call Carter's act only for stylistic reasons, since we could, with much more certainty, speak of pressure--has been largely answered and the participants in the marathon summit meeting were not obliged to leave the U.S. President's summer residence empty-handed.

The deal between President as-Sadat, who openly embarked on the path of separate negotiations by his visit to Jerusalem last year, Prime Minister Begin and the host, who is striving to regain U.S. positions in the Middle East, was laid down in two documents. The first, "Framework for Peace in the Middle East," is meant to give the impression that the work done at Camp David since 5 September was in the cause of a universal Middle East peace settlement. The second, which is a practical political program schedule, is entitled "Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel." At the moment, this is the more noteworthy, the more important document, since the countries concerned, (Egypt and Israel) have participated in its elaboration and, therefore, the commitments they have made carry more weight than the unsupported clauses of the first document.

Between 5 and 17 September, at the U.S. President's summer residence sealed off hermetically from the outside world, Israel has, in part, achieved what it had set out to accomplish through its warlike policy. It has disrupted Arab unity and, with American assistance, it has, for the time being, rendered the Arab world incapable of any collaboration that might be aimed against Israeli interests. The Cairo leadership has consented to an agreement in which the name of the PLO does not even occur. It is prepared to entrust the fate of the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and trans-Jordan to Israeli-Egyptian-Palestinian-Jordanian negotiations that are only to be arranged later. Israeli military control would never come to a final end in the area, but the implementation of the relevant points of the agreement would be supervised probably by U.S.-inspired, but not more closely defined, "international peace-keeping forces."

It is clear that the authors of the agreement hope to be able to draw, in the future, additional Arab partners into the process of direct negotiations in order to succeed in establishing the Pax Americana in the area generally acceptable through some inter-Arab varnish.

President as-Sadat has committed himself to concluding a separate peace with Israel within 3 months. Even though one cannot take every statement made by the area's leaders literally when they speak of deadlines, the assumption of this commitment, which is fairly unusual in diplomatic history, ties Egypt to the compulsory foreign political course which has already separated it from its Arab partners and brought it into a relationship of increasing dependency upon Israel and the United States. We cannot conceive of any "easy negotiations" in the future even if we suppose that an unequivocal agreement has been reached on the most important points of the separate deal. To be sure, the partners can hardly rid themselves of the effects of the Middle East debates of the past 12 years. In these, whether they took place in the United Nations or elsewhere, agreement was not achieved even in regard to Security Council Resolution No 242, which was formulated in black and white. For over a decade there has been a tug-of-war over an article. [paragraph continues]

Admittedly, it is a precious article: It means nothing less than whether the Security Council has demanded Israel's complete withdrawal only from part or from all of the Arab territories occupied in the war. A deal seems to have been made on this issue: The Egyptian leadership has abandoned all the Arab demands it possibly could without risking an immediate fall.

Admittedly, Israel has also made concessions. However, even in the past, Tel Aviv's policy has never insisted on fighting tooth and nail for each grain of sand of the Sinai Desert. Basically, Camp David has pledged to return the peninsula and even to liquidate the Israeli military and paramilitary settlements in the area; settlements that might have been established precisely for the purpose of fulfilling the role of a counter-stake in the deal....

At the end of the bargaining, the Begin government can claim an achievement none of its predecessors could: Without a binding promise to restore the pre-war status quo, that is, while retaining part of its conquests, it is forcing peace out of Egypt, and, not without foundation, it expects, together with the U.S. Government, which desires the laurels of a peacemaker, to shephard also other front line countries into the circle of the creators of the peculiar "act of peace."

Carter had fought, sparing neither energy nor his reputation, for the partial success that has come about. He needs it, if only for domestic political reasons, since he succeeded a government that was instrumental in achieving reconciliation in Vietnam, among other things; and Carter is now able to bring about this peculiar peace so that, behind the seemingly snow-white intentions, an advancement of a much more "protective coloring" can take place: A U.S. military presence can be initiated and institutionalized in the Middle East at a time when, on Washington's initiative and parallel with the tacit cooperation of the Arab right and Israel, great efforts are being made to weaken the positions of the socialist countries in the Middle East.

This is the primary objective of Camp David. That is why the creators of the agreement have chosen a path precluding cooperation with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries, and they sweep aside the reservations of the Arab states and countries that are "cumbersome" for them as well. However, this reduces the value of the agreements as a matter of course, since a deal concluded without consideration for the legitimate rights of either the Soviet Union, a great power interested in peace in the area, or the Palestinian Arab people; who are struggling to establish their own nation, cannot insure a genuine reconciliation and a just settlement. Half solutions and sham settlements fomenting differences continue to keep alive warlike tension and a state of discontent.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA LEAVES OSLO AFTER OFFICIAL TALKS

LD202216Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Frigyes Puja has left Oslo for home. The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs was bade farewell at the airport by his Norwegian counterpart, Knut Frydenlund.

Communique Issued

LD202340Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The successfully developing links between our country and Norway serve well the interests of both peoples and the cause of European peace and security.

This is stressed, among other things, in the communique issued on the Hungarian-Norwegian foreign ministerial negotiations; in particular there are still many opportunities for the deepening of economic cooperation. Among international questions, the issues of detente, European security and cooperation and disarmament were given particular attention, and so in this connection were developments in Soviet-American relations. Frigyes Puja invited the Norwegian foreign minister to visit Hungary. Knut Frydenlund accepted the invitation.

KADAR, GYENES HOLD TALKS WITH AMERICAN CP OFFICIALS

LD201714Y Budapest MTI in English 1110 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 20 Sep, MTI--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, received Wednesday morning the USA communist party delegation consisting of party President Henry Winston and George Meyers, member of the party's Political Bureau, currently visiting Budapest. The meeting took place at the HSWP CC headquarters in Budapest.

At the meeting held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, they informed each other about their parties' (?situation) and exchanged views about the developments in the international life as well as about the further consolidation of internationalist relations between the two fraternal parties. Also present at the talks were Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC, and Gyula Horn, deputy department head of the CC.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES NEW SWISS AMBASSADOR

LD202301Y Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 20 Sep, MTI--Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, received on Wednesday August Geisler, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, the new Swiss ambassador to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Present at the event was Hungary's Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nacy.

HEALTH AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH ANGOLA

LD202318Y Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 20 Sep, MTI--It has been the first time (?that) the governments of the Hungarian People's Republic and of the Angolan People's Republic concluded an agreement on the two countries' health relations. The document provides for information on major health legal rules, on the newest results in scientific research, on methods used in public health as well as on the progress made in health instruction.

Both countries provide free health treatment for the other country's citizens in their territory who have an acute illness or require for some reason immediate medical care. Under the agreement, specialists will be invited and direct cooperation between research institutes and medical universities will be encouraged. The agreement is in effect for 5 years.

Hungarian Health Minister Emil Schultheisz and Angola's Health Minister Domingos Coelho da Cruz signed in Budapest on Wednesday the agreement regulating the two countries' health cooperation. Present at the event of signing was also Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai.

PREMIER LAZAR RECEIVES ANGOLAN MINISTER OF HEALTH

LD191848Y Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 19 Sep MTI--Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and head of the Hungarian Government, Tuesday received in his office Domingos Coelho da Cruz, Angolan health minister, who is staying in Hungary as a guest of Health Minister Emil Schulteisz. The cordial and friendly talks were also attended by the Hungarian health minister.

GYORI-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ETHIOPIA

LD181710Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Hungarian party and government delegation led by Imre Gyori, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, which took part in the celebrations on the anniversary of the revolution in Ethiopia, has returned from Addis Ababa.

Gyori Interview

LD181712Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Here is a report from Addis Ababa, where the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution was celebrated this week. The Hungarian party and government delegation was led by Imre Gyori, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The report was prepared by Janos Elek and Vidor Toeroek:

Ethiopia is celebrating its revolution, which began 4 years ago. Here in Addis Ababa, at Revolution Square, the march of the victors is in its second day. This army spent the last year not in the barracks, but engaged in a hard struggle against the aggressor, Somalia, and with the considerable help of the socialist states, particularly the Soviet Union and Cuba, it was able to expel the invaders from the Ogaden region. Now, while the pass in review is taking place here, units of the Ethiopian Army are continuing the struggle in Eritrea against the separatist movements.

On the anniversary of the revolution, the whole country participating in the march. Comrade Gyori, how do you see Ethiopia now?

[Gyori--begin recording] We arrived in Ethiopia at the invitation of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, to take part in the series of celebrations on the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. We have fulfilled our mission: We forwarded the greetings of the MSZMP Central Committee, and the government of the Hungarian People's Republic to chairman Mengistu, and through him to the Ethiopian people.

We have had marvellous experiences; the series of celebrations marked the first steps of a people which has attained its freedom, its creative enthusiasm. We have experienced everywhere the regard with which the Ethiopian people holds its independence, which it defended by the force of arms against internal reaction and external imperialist attacks alike.

This fourth anniversary is significant because the Ethiopian Government, the Ethiopian people, has been able to set the goal of starting forward along the path of progress, and rebuilding the country, having defended its independence. From the point of view of internal politics, this series of celebrations has been important as a demonstration of unity by Ethiopia, a country consisting as it does of many nationalities.

We will be pleased if Ethiopia solves her outstanding problems through political means so that the people of Eritrea will also find the path to their resurgence and wellbeing within the borders of Ethiopia.

It was a splendid experience to also witness the military display, since this was proof that they not only defended their independence, but are able to maintain it with the assistance of the progressive socialist forces and the world. [end recording]

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS ON BENIN DELEGATION'S VISIT, COMMUNIQUE

AU1915S0Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Sep 78 p 3 AU

[MTI report: "The Benin Party-Government Delegation Has Departed"]

[Text] The Benin party-government delegation that paid an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers departed our country on Saturday 16 September. The delegation led by A. Michel Alladaye, member of the Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party and minister of foreign affairs of Benin, was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Andras Gyenes, MSZMP Central Committee secretary; Robert Garai, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Sandor Udvardi, deputy minister of foreign trade. Vaclav Moravec, ambassador of Czechoslovakia in Budapest, was also present.

Communique on the Visit

The communique issued on the visit reviews the delegation's program and its talks, at which the sides were briefed on the work of economic construction underway in their countries and the development of their societies.

The delegation of the People's Republic of Benin expressed its appreciation of the results attained by the Hungarian people in building advanced socialism. The Hungarian side highly valued the successful work of the people of Benin, under the leadership of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, in building their country and their activity toward a transformation of a social character of society.

The parties reviewed the most important topical aspects of the international situation. They concurred that, despite the machinations of imperialist and reactionary forces, detente remains the determining factor in international life and that peace-loving forces must make further efforts for its further development and consolidation through specific disarmament measures.

The parties condemned the arms race and the development of new mass destruction weapons and reaffirmed their commitment to the cause of disarmament. They attached particular significance to the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, as well as to the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe underway in Vienna.

At the Vienna talks, reactionary NATO circles hamper significant progress serving European peace and security and a conclusion of specific agreements through delaying tactics and endeavors to gain a unilateral advantage. They emphasized the important role of cooperation between the socialist and nonalined countries in the joint struggle for peace and international security and against the joint enemy, imperialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination.

Analyzing the situation on the African Continent, the parties welcomed with pleasure the successes attained by the progressive forces of Africa in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and apartheid. They assured the liberation movements of peoples and nations still living under colonial oppression of their solidarity, and they condemned the racist policy of the Republic of South Africa, which endangers the peace and security of not only the area, but of the whole world.

The parties determined that the only purpose of the so-called "internal settlement; forced through in Southern Rhodesia is to preserve the previous conditions of power and retain the positions of imperialism and neocolonialism. They pledged to support the struggle waged by the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of the patriotic front and efforts to consolidate the unity of the patriotic front. The two sides stressed that SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia, must fulfill a key role in creating the genuine independence of Namibia.

The negotiating parties established with satisfaction that the fundamental principles laid down in the OAU Charter, which regulate relations among states, have been successfully enforced in the conflict that developed in the Horn of Africa. The parties expressed their concern for the tension in the Western Sahara. They support a peaceful settlement of the problem of the Western Sahara with the application of the peoples' right of self-determination, in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The parties follow with special attention the endeavors of international imperialism, with the participation of its reactionary African cohorts, to recolonize independent African countries. They resolutely condemned the armed imperialist attacks on progressive African countries, including the People's Republic of Benin. They stressed that, at the latest OAU summit conference, the progressive African forces succeeded in unmasking the machinations of the imperialists. It is highly significant in this connection that they disavowed imperialist endeavors to create a pan-African force intended to play the role of a gendarmerie.

Dealing with the Middle East situation, the sides established that a lasting and just peace is not attainable through separate path bargainings, but through a comprehensive political settlement including all interested parties. Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and restoring the rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to create their own national state, is a fundamental demand in this regard.

At the end of its visit, the Benin delegation thanked the representatives of the MSZMP and the Hungarian Government for the warm reception it was accorded during its stay in Hungary. It has invited a Hungarian party-government delegation to the People's Republic of Benin. The Hungarian side has accepted the invitation.

NEPSZAVA INTERVIEWS GASPAR ON TU DELEGATION'S ROME TALKS

AU1908O5Y Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 16 Sep 78 p 3 AU

[Janos Siklos interview with Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Hungarian National Council of Trade Unions and MSZMP Politiburo members: "Discussion With Sandor Gaspar on his Visit to Rome"]

[Text] [Question] At the invitation of the Italian trade unions, Comrade Gaspar has had talks in Rome with leaders of the league of three trade unions. In your opinion what are the aspirations of the Italian trade unions?

[Answer] The Italian trade union movement is showing new features, it has transcended the framework of the classical protection of interest. Of course, they have retained and further strengthened these, but, in addition, it is their resolute intention to assume responsibility for developing and transforming Italian society.

Of course, seeking new paths serving the implementation of this policy involves many debates and difficulties and is a complex process; the Italian league has evolved from several trends, communists, socialists and Christians are unifying their aspirations.

In the course of the development of these aspirations, interest is increasing in the socialist countries' trade unions. The Italian trade unions follow the work of the Hungarian trade unions with great attention because they feel that it contains elements useful also for them. The demand for closer familiarity with our work has expressed at the talks as well as specifically the future development of our relations.

[Question] Hungarian public opinion is preoccupied with the reason for the CGIL's withdrawal from the WFTU.

[Answer] Uniting the Italian trade union movement is the CGIL's fundamental endeavor. It subordinated also its withdrawal from WFTU to this matter. We had to be aware of this decision, we must understand it, although we regret it. The CGIL remains a committed trade union and, as before, we are in agreement with it on the great issues of the international trade union movement, since its withdrawal from the World Federation means only a departure from the joint organization and not from the ideal.

[Question] The communique issued on the talks states that there are issues on which opinions are divided between the Italian and Hungarian trade unions.

[Answer] There are differences of opinion in appraising trade union work in the socialist countries. It is common knowledge that the Italian trade union league even publicly condemned the trade union movements of certain socialist countries in regard to a few specific issues. We do not agree with this. Of course, we do not deny the need for debate and a comparison of different points of view. However, we disapprove of a public condemnation, out of a lack of sufficient information or under the impact of bourgeois propaganda, of certain socialist countries' trade union movements, as has been shown by the condemnation of the Czechoslovak and Soviet trade unions.

On what do we base our position? On the fact that the international solidarity of the workers class, which has always been the vital element of our movement, means mutual responsibility for each other's work. It is both our right and duty to protect and help each other. We are convinced--and we stated this not only at the talks, but on other occasions as well--that, struggling with their own problems and difficulties, the socialist countries' trade unions do what they have to do. As for the Soviet trade unions, they have earned historicial merits in the service of the international workers class. They played a part in creating and defending the first rule of the workers of the world and, aiding the enrichment of workers' rule, they represent and protect the Soviet working people's interest.

[Question] In what direction will relations between the Hungarian and Italian trade unions continue to develop?

[Answer] Taking the Italian trade union movement's aspirations into consideration, our relations will primarily strengthen with this league. Of course, we also foster our bilateral relaions separately with each individual organization.

To sum up experiences, I can say that, in the work of the Italian trade union organizations--they are struggling with many difficulties and problems--new features are developing, features some of which point beyond Italy, since they can provide useful experiences for the development of trade union cooperation of a different motivation and trend, but intending to serve the joint objective in Europe.

Our opinion is that one must pay great attention to and display great patience and understanding in regard to the work and new aspirations of the Italian trade unions. The Hungarian trade unions are supporting with concurrent solidarity the struggle waged by their Italian worker brothers for achieving a better and finer life for the workers.

[Siklos] Thank you for the discussion.

Communique Reported

AU181448Y Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 16 Sep 78 p 3 AU

["Communique on a Hungarian Trade Union Delegation's Talks in Italy"]

[Text] At the invitation of the CGIL-CISL [Italian Confederation of Labor Unions]-UIL [Italian Union of Labor] League, as part of the existing bilateral cooperation between the Hungarian and Italian trade unions, a delegation of the National Council of Trade Unions [SZOT] led by Secretary General Sandor Gaspar, visited Rome between 10 and 14 September. The SZOT delegation met with delegations led by secretaries general Lama (CGIL), Maccario (CISL), and Benvenuto (UIL). Also, the delegation was received by Minister of Labor Scott.

At talks held in an open and fraternal atmosphere, the SZOT and CGIL-CISL-UIL league representatives briefed each other on their trade union and political positions, the role and participation of trade unions in society, the structure of production and the formulation of economic policy, as well as on their activities in protecting the interest of the working people and to improve working and living conditions.

During the talks, they devoted particular attention to mutual experiences relative to trade union democracy and the independent activity of trade unions.

In reviewing various aspects of the international trade movement, the delegations paid special attention to aspects of solidarity with the struggle waged for freedom, democracy, trade union rights and human rights and peace, as well as for a new world economic system. They determined that the affiliation of the individual countries' trade unions to different international centers cannot prevent joint statements, initiatives and acts.

The CGIL-CISL-UIL league representatives pointed out that the fact that they have joined the European Trade Union Federation and pursue a policy aimed at establishing internal unity made possible and fostered the prevalence of endeavors aimed at unity in international relations, both on a regional and international level. The tripartite league in the European Trade Union Federation wishes to contribute, within the European economic association and outside it, to the elaboration of a European policy promoting the development of international cooperation and striving to foster unity in the trade union movement on the issues of the people's liberty, democracy and human rights. To this end, unity should be enhanced and the political nature of bilateral relations should be strengthened. Deepening these themes, preparations should be made with an intensified positive and constructive approach to the third All-European Conference of the European Trade Unions that will be convened within the framework of ILO in 1979 in Geneva.

The SZOT delegation emphasized favorable experiences gained through bilateral relations and pointed to the need for further improving relations. Topics to be discussed should be further expanded through exchanges of delegations and joint seminars.

The SZOT delegation expressed the conviction that the work of making preparations for the All-European Conference should be put on broader bases and that efforts should be made in bilateral relations to better understand each other through better mutual acquaintance with the characteristic problems of the individual trade unions.

The delegations established at the talks that agreement has been reached between the two trade union movements in the appraisal of numerous issues, but that different views necessitate further exchanges of views with regard to several question.

The two delegations laid down and adopted the guiding principles of cooperation for 1979 between SZOT and the CGIL-CISL-UIL League.

GYORGY OSZTROVSZKI ADDRESSES ATOMIC ENERGY MEETING

LD200845Y Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 19 Sep, MTI--Headed by Dr Gyorgy Osztrovski, vice chairman of the National Atomic Energy Committee, a Hungarian delegation is also attending the 22d general assembly of the International Atomic Energy Committee in Vienna.

The head of the Hungarian delegation took the floor in the general debate. In his speech, he greeted the Vietnamese delegation which is attending the meeting for the first time. He underlined the positive role of detente in consolidating European security and in widening the cooperation of the various countries and also the scope of work of the International Atomic Energy Committee. The major foreign political task of the government of the Hungarian People's Republic is, he said, to strengthen peace and security.

The Hungarian envoy praised the significance of confirmation of the nuclear arms limitation treaty and of the control system of the International Atomic Energy Agency. He underlined the importance and necessity of cooperation between the atomic energy agency and CEMA in the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

LD202354Y Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 20 Sep, MTI--Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Biro and Abdelmajid Aouchiche, Algerian minister for housing and construction, co-chairmen of the Hungarian, Algerian economic mixed committee, Wednesday signed the protocol of the committee's fifth session. The protocol envisages growth in bilateral trade, expansion of the economic ties and further development of the two countries' technical-scientific cooperation.

BORDER TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA APPROVED

LD210140Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Foreign trade branches are to be established in three Hungarian and three Romanian cities for the effective organization of the exchange of goods along the border. These agencies, to be set up in Debrecen, Szeged and Nyiregyhaza, as well as in Temesvar, Arad and Nagyvarad, will receive sufficient authority to make the exchange of goods along the border more effective. The agreement was reached in Bucharest at the session of the Hungarian-Romanian working party for internal trade. The two deputy ministers for internal trade, Karoly Molnar and Nicolae Bozdog, agreed that measures would also be taken at the enterprise level for speeding up the exchange of goods.

SWEDISH NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS CZYREK ON EXCLUSION OF JEWS

LD130803Y Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 10 Sep 78 pp 1, 7 LD

[Ingmar Lindmarker 9 September Warsaw interview with Polish Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Josef Czyrek: "Poland Has Deleted 120 Names"]

[Text] The Polish security police list of Swedish citizens termed personae non gratae now consists of only approximately 170 names. The number has fallen from 300, apparently since Swedish Prime Minister Falldin presumably directly contacted Polish head of government Jaroszewicz. This was revealed in an interview which SVENSKA DAGBLADET's correspondent in Warsaw held on Saturday with Polish Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Josef Czyrek.

The Polish reports would mean that the "blacklist" of Swedes has been cut almost in half since Falldin's visit here last April. It was only on Saturday that the Polish side revealed that it had complied with Swedish wishes. Asked directly if there has been any contact between Falldin and the Polish leaders since their April meeting, Czyrek said that, "If my information is correct," Falldin has contacted the Polish head of government.

At the Warsaw talks last spring, the Polish leaders declared that approximately 300 of the 3,000 Swedish citizens of Polish-Jewish origin are not allowed into Poland, mainly because they devote themselves to "anti-Polish propaganda." Sweden has since worked toward a drastic reduction in the number of names on the blacklist.

Polish Bitterness

Josef Czyrek, who is one of four under secretaries of state for foreign affairs and who recently summoned the Swedish ambassador in Warsaw to discuss the "Ahlmark case," seemed during the SVENSKA DAGBLADET interview on Saturday to reflect some Polish bitterness at the Swedish stance.

"It makes no difference how many names are on the list," he said. "Even if it were merely a case of two people, it would still cause problems in Sweden. I have no formula for how the issue should be resolved," Czyrek said. "We have the same visa agreement with Austria, and there we have no problems at all. Yet we refuse entry to Austrian citizens of Polish-Jewish origin for precisely the same reasons as we do the Swedes."

Czyrek asserted that compliance with Swedish demands for an explanation of entry refusal in each individual case would not help. Such demands were presented by Prime Minister Falldin in his talks with the Polish leaders.

In Saturday's interview, Czyrek maintained the Polish view that the Swedes had misunderstood the significance of the talks on the matter in question. In the talks with Falldin, the Polish side intended that special explanations would be given only in isolated very special cases--for example, for humanitarian reasons.

An agreement had now "quite clearly" been made more difficult mainly by the Ahlmark incident at Warsaw Airport last week and also by the "unprecedented articles" in some of the Swedish press on Polish anti-Semitism and racism, Czyrek said. He claimed that what is happening in Sweden is an insult to the entire Polish nation.

"More Terror"

"There are fewer than 200 people we do not want to see in Poland, but we welcome 76,000 annually. If we were anti-Semitic, no Swedish citizen of Jewish origin would be allowed to come here if we could prevent it.

"In Sweden, you no longer seem able to judge the issue objectively. On this issue an atmosphere of moral terror seems to prevail in your country.

Czyrek accused Per Ahlmark of venturing on a blackmail policy. He hinted that at least one of Ahlmark's companions, both of whom are Swedes of Polish-Jewish origin, might have been allowed into the country if Ahlmark had approached the Polish authorities prior to the trip.

[Question] Is Per Ahlmark welcome back?

"Let him try," Czyrek replied. "I don't think we would forbid his entry into the country, but it would probably be difficult for him to find someone to talk to."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON JEWISH 'EMIGREE' ISSUE

AU1917l0Y Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Adam W. Wysocki article: "What Does The Swedish ARBETET Want, Whom Does It Defend?"]

[Text] When a few days ago, that is on 8 September, ZYCIE WARSZAWY published the article "In Whose Interest?", which concerned the alleged refusal to allow Per Ahlmark, director of the Swedish Film Institute, former minister and deputy prime minister, and former chairman of the Liberal People's Party, to enter Poland, it seemed to us that the whole affair could be considered as done with, at least in the ZYCIE WARSZAWY columns. This was because, as it turned out and as Ahlmark himself ultimately confirmed, it was not he who had difficulties entering Poland but the two gentlemen accompanying him: Borys Fogelman and Jacky Jakubowsi, who, although they hail from Poland, are personae non gratae in our country because of their anti-Polish activities. This is why the Polish authorities refused to admit them into Poland.

It is common knowledge that the two countries concerned--Poland and Sweden--have this sovereign right on the strength of their accord on visa-free tourist traffic, and as we wrote in the aforementioned article, the two countries have taken and take advantage of this right whenever necessary. The issue could have ended at this point except for the fact that sections of the Swedish press have raised an unprecendeted hue and cry around the shabby--it is unfortunately hard to apply another description--business concerning Ahlmark and have transgressed against all accepted standards of decency. The ARBETET publication has achieved a sad record in this regard by publishing a slanderous article that is so abominable that it cannot be left unanswered.

In its article "Refusal That Must Be Rejected," ARBETET asserts brusquely at the very beginning that: "The Polish refusal to allow two Swedish citizens to enter Poland is shameful racial discrimination." Further, this unheard-of article states--we quote--that "The Polish Government has for a long time been practicing shameful discrimination against a certain group of Swedish citizens, and our patience should have ended a long time ago. Polish anti-Semitism, sprouting in the shadow of Hitler's death camps, is incomprehensible and abominable and also violates human rights."

We do not know who is the author of this article offending the feelings of all the Poles and all decent Jews no matter where they live. Nor do we know his name. Many, very many, of these Jews owe their lives to those thousands and thousands of Polish families, most of them unknown to this day, who, risking their own lives, saved their Jewish compatriots, including thousands and thousands of children, from death in Hitler's camps and crematories and from the bullet of any German at all, who in those years of contempt was the lord of life and death in occupied Poland.

We will not repeat here how many Jews were saved during the war by Polish partisans, nor will we indulge in comparisons of whether and on what occasions during the war the fatherland of the ARBETET editors and journalists, who had the nerve to publish the article in question, saved human lives threatened by Hitlerism. If we are not mistaken, no man or woman in Sweden has ever been threatened by a bullet for hiding a Jew or giving him no more than just a glass of water or a piece of bread.

This is why we wonder at the impudence of that individual, no matter who he is, who had the cheek to level any such accusations precisely against us, the Polish people, and almost precisely on the anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, in which Poland was the first in Europe to take up arms in defense of freedom and human dignity against the Third Reich and its policy of annihilation. But more than at the impudence of that anonymous author, we wonder by which motives the ARBETET editorial board was guided when leveling such foul accusations against Poland and against our government.

Have the ARBETET people completely forgotten what position their publication occupied, in the period preceding the outbreak of the war and during the war, vis-a-vis Hitlerism as such and vis-a-vis the problem of Jewish refugees?

To refresh their memories, perhaps, they should consult their own archives and look up no more than the issues of their publications of 2, 10, 12, 13 and 27 July and 11 November 1940, and find out what position the ARBETET took toward Nazism when it wrote in its editorials that Hitlerism was simply "A product of the Germans' inferiority complex created by war, the Versailles Peace Treaty and by the Germans' disappointment with the Western powers."

Was it not precisely the ARBETET that advocated Sweden's retreat from the policy of neutrality during Hitler's greatest military successes? (See articles of 12 and 25 June 1940)

The ARBETET assumed an exceptionally treacherous position in connection with the transit through Sweden to Norway of Engelbrecht's Hitlerite division in June 1941. The same publication went as far as to advocate a theory on Swedish cooperation with "victorious Hitlerite Germany."

If the present ARBETET editorial board thinks that people easily forget such things then it is very mistaken. It smacks of irony that the people who during those ghastly years were sitting safely behind their desks and extolled Hitler have more than impudence, have simply civic courage to speak at all on the subject on which they should best keep silent.

Have the ARBETET people completely forgotten what stance Sweden took on that ignominious question of what the SS termed the "Judenpaesse?" Have they forgotten about the negotiations with Berlin to prevent "mistakes" when granting asylum to the refugees from Germany?

In view of this, we ask publicly: How many ARBETET editors at that time did as much as lift a finger during the war when all over Europe, including Poland, millions and millions of people, including millions and millions of Jews, were dying? How many ARBETET editors lost their lives helping the Jews? And who was it who at the same time was publicly singing the praises of the Hitlerite Reich and Hitler himself as well as of his National Socialist system of hatred, racism and annihilation? Who was making the fattest possible profits by selling that very excellent steel to the Hitlerites from which weapons and tanks were made to trample the freedom of Europe?

Unfortunately, history has recorded in the columns of the ARBETET, and of other Swedish papers, examples of clearly Hitlerite attitudes and of subservience to various National Socialist myths built on the "superiority" of the Nordic race, papers that, we have to concede, obviously began to lose their elan in proportion to the defeats and calamities the greater German Reich began to pile up. Do we have to recite examples and tell the truth about it?

We are sorry to write about all this, but we must for the sake of truth and because it is impossible to leave unanswered an accusation so abominable as the one leveled against our government and all of us by ARBETET.

We ask whether the ARBETET editorial board did realize, when publishing the article in question--an anonymous article, to be sure--that it would offend the feelings of our nation, which suffered the largest losses precisely in its struggle against Hitlerism? We are convinced that many Swedes share the view that such publications damage Sweden's well conceived interests and are an affront to its good name, not only in the eyes of the Polish people.

The purpose of ARBETET's attack (not for the first time) can only be one: To damage good Polish-Swedish relations, which have developed, especially in the past 10 years, so favorably and to mutual advantage, as has frequently been stressed in a most official manner by the highest governing circles in Poland and Sweden.

The entire visa-free traffic, in which, on the strength of the relevant accord not tens of thousands but hundred of thousands of the citizens of our two countries shuttle across the Baltic, is a thorn in someone's side.

We could cite a number of reasons why a certain group of former Polish citizens, who are now naturalized Swedes, is trying simply to torpedo this visa-free traffic. Even 10 years ago when these people were leaving Poland, they were trying to capitalize on their origins, donning mantles of political martyrs and refugees, although they themselves decided to leave Poland and left it legally as ordinary emigrants, having renounced their previous homeland.

In addition, the more important the post any of these persons occupied in Poland and the greater prosperity he or she enjoyed on this account, the noisier hue and cry he or she raised because of the alleged "wrongs" inflicted on them in "communist Poland." Of course, nothing was said about the other side of the coin--of the true wrongs inflicted by them on their fellow citizens, nor was anything said about their previous "ideological attitudes," which at that time were, to put it most mildly, diametrically opposed to their present attitudes.

This is how a small group of newly created Swedes came into being, new Swedes who now are often more Swedish and capitalist than even when a few years ago they were "Polish" and "communist." Well, God be with them. After all, it is not our concern when someone turns his back on his past and the ideology he professed and proclaimed.

To prevent any misunderstandings, it is necessary to state that, among the people who have emigrated to Sweden and elsewhere in the past 10 years, there have been people who decided to do so for various understandable personal reasons and who, having settled in Sweden or any other country, have concerned themselves with their own affairs and have not engaged in any activity directed against Poland and its good name. It is natural that our border authorities treat such people with Swedish or other passports differently from those who engage in activities to the detriment of Poland--people such as Fogelman or Jakubowski.

The Polish Government is not guided by racial or nationalist criteria when inviting to People's Poland millions and millions of people of all races and all nationalities, including very many people of Jewish origin, not forgetting Nahum Goldman, chairman of the World Jewish Congress.

We have always been and are a country that opens its doors as widely as possible to everyone except to those who consciously insult us and strike at our good name. It is for the same reasons we have never allowed in and will never allow in the leaders of the West German revanchist regional nationalist associations such as Hupka and Czaja, for example, who have, for years, been professionally engaged in slandering Poland and the Poles on every possible occasion. The same applies to Hitlerite war criminals and murderers to whom the borders of the Polish Republic are and will forever be closed. If anyone thinks that such policy is a feature of "anti-semitism," that is his affair.

There remains the last question posed by the title of the ARBETET article: "What does the Swedish ARBETET Want? Whom is it Defending?"

Does it want to work off its guilt complex for having glorified Hitler during the war? Let it do so, but, for God's sake, not at our cost. We will never agree to this.

Gentlemen, before you decide to publish another article such as the one we have just discussed, perhaps it would not be amiss to tap your foreheads and ask yourselves: "Qui bono?", "In the name of what?" In the name of the disappointed ambitions of a few people who change their views and passports as the wind changes direction?

GIEREK, LUKASZEWICZ, OTHERS MEET WITH CSSR'S FOJTIK

LD202334Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Today, on the last day of his visit to Poland, Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was received by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Taking part in the meeting was Jerzy Lukaszewicz, candidate member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Key issues pertaining to cooperation in the ideological sphere between the PZPR and the CPCZ were presented to Gierek. It was stressed that the close cooperation between both parties is of decisive importance for deepening cooperation and friendship between the peoples of Poland and Czechoslovakia, and promotes the strengthening of the unity of the community of the socialist states. Present was Jindrich Rehorsk, Czechoslovak ambassador to Poland.

Jan Fojtik, who commenced his visit to our country on 18 September, held talks earlier with Jerzy Lukaszewicz. Taking part in these talks were directors of departments of the party Central Committee: Kazimierz Rokoszewski, from the Press, Radio and Television Department; Waclaw Piatkowski, from the Foreign Affairs Department; and Bogdan Gawronski, from the Culture Department. There was an exchange of experiences of both parties in the implementation of the present tasks connected with the building of socialism and the progress to date in bilateral, ideological cooperation. Further directions for intensifying this cooperation were discussed.

The CPCZ delegation also held talks with the leadership of the committee for radio and television affairs, in which Maciej Szczepanski, chairman of the committee, took part.

FRELEK, CZYREK HOLD TALKS WITH BENIN'S ALLADAYE

LD202224Y Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Sep, PAP--Michel Alladaye, member of the Political Bureau of the People's Revolutionary Party CC, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin, arrived in Poland today at the invitation of Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

This is the first visit on such a level in the history of diplomatic relations between Poland and Benin established in (?1962). It is designed to discuss the prospects for expanding the existing cooperation between Poland and Benin and to explore possibilities for its widening into new areas.

The minister is accompanied by members of the PRP CC: Malich Taofiky, Mallam Idi-Abdaulaye, head of economic department of the CC, and Justin Gnidehou, head of the department of economic planning of the CC, as well as Benin's ambassador to Poland, Armand Monteiro.

At the Warsaw Airport, Minister Michel Alladaye was welcomed by Secretary of the PUWP CC Ryszard Frelek.

In his statement for the press, the guest extended friendly greetings to the Polish nation, the PUWP and state authorities on behalf of his government. He expressed his satisfaction at coming to Warsa and the talks he will have with the leading personalities of Polish political life.

In the afternoon, Minister Michel Alladaye laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

The first round of plenary talks conducted by Ryszard Frelek, secretary of the PUWP CC, Jozef Czyrek, acting minister of foreign affairs, and Minister Michel Alladaye was held today.

Both sides paid a lot of attention to Poland-Benin relations. They pointed to the need to lay legal and treaty foundations for the development of these relations in economic, scientific, technological and cultural areas. They agreed that tomorrow the talks would concern concrete drafts of such agreements and the entire programme of cooperation.

Both sides also discussed the most important problems of international situation, the Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Benin agree on the need for further co-operation to consolidate peace and security, to respect sovereignty of nations, equality of their rights and partnership in development.

The talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and indicated full unanimity of views on both sides on all questions discussed.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES POZNAN PARTY TRAINING CEREMONY

LD210354Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The traditional meeting between Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and leading lecturers, inaugurated the new year of educative-political activities in all party links a week ago. Similar inauguration ceremonies are now being held in voivodship towns.

Taking part in today's voivodship party training inauguration in Poznan was Henryk Jablonski, member of the Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of State. This training will embrace more than 130,000 people in Poznan Voivodship during the current year. These are candidate and full members of the Polish United Workers' Party, of political parties, and of youth organizations as well as nonparty persons.

Henryk Jablonski devoted his speech to matters connected with this training in the light of the current problems pertaining to the country's development. Among other things, he stated that the dynamics of all observable transformations in the country are closely tied with the level of political awareness and is dependent upon people's attitudes and on the general public moral standard and on the motives guiding citizens in public and private life. The rapporteur recalled that members of the party were faced with the great task of making it known that the implementation of the general party line is the source of the successes achieved so far and is also a guarantee of the prospects of implementating the goals for which the public is striving. Party training, added Henryk Jablonski, is to promote, among other things, the expansion of the forum for discussion both in and outside the party.

FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK COMPLETES VISIT TO SWITZERLAND

LD201428Y Warsaw PAP in English 1316 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bern, 20 Sep, PAP--Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek wound up today his official visit to Switzerland, paid at the invitation of the Federal Counsellor and head of the Political Department of the Swiss Confederation Pierre Aubert. During his stay in Switzerland, Minister Wojtaszek was received by Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation Willi Ritschard.

The joint Polish-Swiss communique issued at the end of the visit says that Minister Wojtaszek and Federal Counsellor Aubert discussed during friendly and constructive talks all current international issues with emphasis on the European problematique, and appraised the state of Polish-Swiss relations.

In exchanging views on the current international situation, both ministers stressed the need of effective activity by all countries in favour of consolidation of detente processes in Europe and the world over. They voiced the determination of their governments to continue efforts in favour of a full implementation of all decisions contained in the CSCE Final Act.

Both ministers expressed their concern over the continuing arms race. They find it necessary that concrete disarmament steps should be taken in the near future, both in the sphere of nuclear and conventional arms.

The two ministers discussed the whole of Polish-Swiss bilateral relations and stated with satisfaction that they were developing successfully and that there existed prospects for their further expansion. Evaluating positively the contribution of Poland and Switzerland to the international political dialogue so far, the sides pointed to the need of developing their contacts at different levels.

The ministers expressed the conviction that the economic potentials of Poland and Switzerland created possibilities for still broader expansion of their economic relations especially in trade, industrial coproduction and cooperation on third markets. They also voiced their satisfaction with the development of bilateral scientific, cultural and technical cooperation.

Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek invited Federal Counsellor Pierre Aubert to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation has been accepted.

ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

LD210658Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The deliberations of the seventh Polish-Vietnamese session for economic and scientific-technical cooperation ended in Warsaw today. The [word indistinct] protocol at the end of the session was signed by Vice Premier Kazimierz Secomski and Vice Premier Vo Chi Cong, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. The trade protocol for the current year provides, among other things, that mutual trade turnover will increase by close to 30 percent compared with last year. This will signify a close to 50 percent increase compared with the provisions envisioned for this year in the long term agreement. It was agreed upon at the session, among other things, that the output of Monika radio-receivers and Neptun television sets begin in Vietnam with Polish technical assistance. The implementation of the decisions of the seventh session will promote the rapid development of Polish-Vietnamese turnover.

PAP ANNOUNCES DEPARTURE OF CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI FOR FRG

LD2014407 Warsaw PAP in English 1324 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Sep, PAP--A delegation of the Polish episcopate, headed by the Primate of Poland Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, left for the Federal Republic of Germany today.

The delegation includes Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, the archbishop metropolitan of Krakow. Bishop Jerzy Stroba, the ordinary of Szczecin Diocese, Bishop Wladyslaw Rubin, the suffragan of Gniezno Archdiocese, as well as other persons.

The delegation of the Polish episcopate will stay in the FRG till September 25 at the invitation of the West German episcopate. During their stay in the FRG, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski and the bishops accompanying him will take part in a conference of the West German episcopate at the town of Fulda. They will also visit Cologne, Munich, Dachau and Mainz.

Shortly before the departure for the FRG, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski told the journalists: "Our visit is of a purely religious character. Simultaneously, (?we wish) to do everything to see peace and mutual understanding prevail in our European community. With these thoughts in mind we are leaving for the FRG."

At Warsaw's Okecie Airport, the delegation of the Polish episcopate was bidden farewell by Acting Foreign Minister, Vice Minister Jozef Czyrek; Vice Director of the Office for Religious Affairs Aleksander Merker, and by bishops.

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN STUDENTS--Logos, 15 Sep--300 Nigerian students will study at Polish universities and vocational colleges at the expense of the Nigerian Government under an agreement signed today by Nigeria's Federal Minister of Education Dr Garrick and Poland's representative of the "Polservice" for [word indistinct]. The agreement comes as a realization of the understandings concluded during the visit of President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski to Nigeria last year. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2212 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD]

DELEGATION FOR UN--Warsaw, 15 Sep--A Polish delegation for the 33d session of the UN General Assembly, due to start on September [words indistinct] has been appointed. The delegation, headed by Foreign Affairs Minister Emil Wojtaszek, includes Deputy Foreign Minister Eugeniusz Kulaga; Poland's permanent representative at the UN in New York Henryk Jaroszec; senior official at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Wujek; Poland's permanent representative at the UN bureau in Geneva Bogumil Sujka; director of the international organizations' department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Eugeniusz Wyzner. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2114 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD]

BARTER TALKS WITH USSR--On 15 September Vice Premier Tadeusz Pyka met with Yakov Kabkov, head of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Services Department, and discussed with him possibilities for increasing the barter of market goods between the Polish and Soviet foreign trade organizations. The meeting was attended by Adam Kowalik, minister of domestic trade and services, and by Stanislaw Bajur, deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Light Industry, Trade and Consumption. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Sep 78 p 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DPRK MILITARY DELEGATION

AU191645Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 19 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and supreme commander of the armed forces, today received a delegation of political activists of the Korean People's Army led by Army General So Chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers' Party [KWP] Central Committee and director of the General Political Department of the Korean People's Army, which is visiting our country.

The meeting was attended by Col Gen Coman, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of national defense; Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, section chief at the Central Committee; Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the army Higher Political Council; Maj Gens Ilie Ceausescu and Victor Voichita, deputy secretaries of the army Higher Political Council.

Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador to our country, and Lt Col (Pak I-sik), DPRK military, air and naval attache to Bucharest, were also present.

The delegation leader extended warm comradely greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as cordial wishes on behalf of Comrade Kim Il-song, KWP Central Committee secretary general and DPRK president. At the same time, the guest expressed thanks to the head of the Romanian state for the interview granted him and for the hospitality they enjoyed during their visit to Romania.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the message and asked the guest to extend warm and friendly greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song, together with best wishes.

During their talk, the two sides stressed with great satisfaction the relations of close cooperation that have been established and are continuously expanding between our countries, parties and peoples in the spirit and on the basis of the important understandings and decisions agreed upon by Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song during their dialogs in Bucharest and Pyongyang. The sides stressed that these good relations have given an impetus to developing relations between the armies in the two countries. They expressed the opinion that the Korean delegation's visit, which is part and parcel of these relations, contributes to a better mutual understanding and to expanding cooperation between the armies of the two countries and to strengthening fraternal friendship between the Romanian Army and the DPRK Army.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the RCP's complete support and that of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the KWP policy and that of the DPRK devoted to achieving the national aspirations of the Korean people and to the peaceful, democratic and independent reunification of the fatherland.

The sides also discussed certain matters pertaining to the current international situation and stressed the need to intensify efforts aimed at achieving a lasting security system on the European Continent and throughout the world, at promoting new and democratic interstate relations, at achieving concrete steps toward military disengagement, and primarily nuclear disarmament, and at establishing a climate of peace, cooperation and trust among nations. The meeting took place in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

PRIME MINISTER MANESCU RETURNS FROM DPRK, PEKING

AU201126Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 20 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucahrest, 20 Sep,AGERPRES--The Romanian party and government delegation led by Prime Minister Manea Manescu returned to Bucharest on September 20 after having partitipated, at the invitation of the Korean party and state leadership, in the festivities occasioned by the 30th anniversary of the creation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On leaving Peking, the delegation was seen off by Li Hsien-nien, vice chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of China, vice premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, by other officials.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER FAZEKAS' ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Receives GDR Trade Minister

AU200944Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Sep 78 p 3 AU

[Text] On September 18 Comrade Janos Fazekas, deputy prime minister and minister of domestic trade, received GDR minister of trade and supply Gehard Briksa, who is on vacation in our country.

The two sides discussed the development of cooperation and exchanges of consumer goods between the domestic trade ministries of the two countries.

Receives Hungarian Trade Official

AU202105Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 20 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Sep, AGERPRES--Deputy Prime Minister Janos Fazekas, minister of domestic trade of Romania, received Karoly Molnar, deputy minister of internal trade of Hungary.

The talk on the occasion covered questions related to the further development of the consumer goods exchanges, the expansion of the exchange of experience between the relevant ministries of the two countries.

The same day, Nicolae Bozdog, first deputy minister of domestic trade of Romania, and Karoly Molnar signed an aide-memoire, stipulating measures to augment the consumer goods exchanges in 1978-1979.

UK SOCIAL STUDIES INSTITUTE DIRECTOR HAUSER ARRIVES

AU202059Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1937 GMT 20 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Sep, AGERPRES--Richard Hauser, director of the London Institute of Social Studies, together with his wife Hephzibam-Menuhin Hauser, arrived in Bucharest on September 20, for a Romanian visit at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

RCP SECRETARY MUSAT VISITS LUXEMBOURG, CP CHAIRMAN

AU202058Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 20 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Luxembourg, 20 Sep, AGERPRES--The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Vasile Musat, secretary of the CC of the RCP, visiting Luxembourg at the invitation of Communist Party of Luxembourg, was received by Rene Urbany, chairman of the party, on September 20.

On the occasion on behalf of General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, Rene Urbany was conveyed a warm comradely salute and wishes of success in the activity of the Communist Party of Luxembourg.

Thanking, Rene Urbany sent in turn best wishes of good health and happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as progress a d prosperity to the Romanian people.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES VIENNA ATOMIC ENERGY CONFERENCE

AU211015Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 21 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Vienna, 21 Sep, AGERPRES--No measure in the nuclear domain must hamper the use by all states of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, the Romanian chief delegate stressed at the 22nd session of the international atomic energy conference. On the contrary, Ambassador Octavian Groza said, it is necessary to secure the free access of all states to the latest gains of science and technique, the broad transfer of nuclear technologies, materials and equipment to the end of bridging the gaps separating the developing countries from the industrialized ones:

Setting forth Romania's stand on the problems of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, Ambassador Groza also emphasized during the general debates of the session that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) must act so that an end should be put to the nuclear arms race, for removing the monopoly of some states on the production and use of nuclear energy.

The Romanian representative also expressed his disagreement with the tendencies of orientating the IAEA activities mainly to exercising its control function to the detriment of the supreme aim of the agency--to grant technical assistance for the promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy to the benefit of all peoples.

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION CHAIRMAN CONCLUDES VISIT

AU202100Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 20 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Sep, AGERPRES--Takeshi Shimmura, chairman of the Japan-Romania Friendship Association, who paid a visit to Romania as guest of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Romania-Japan Friendship Association, left Bucharest on September 20.

Takeshi Shimmura was received by Ioan Ursu, chairman of the Romania-Japan Friendship Association, had interviews at the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the National for the Defense of Peace Committee, the linguistics institute and toured socio-cultural establishments in Bucharest and in the Alba and Cluj counties.

INDIAN MARXIST CP DELEGATION VISITS ROMANIA

AU2021[illegible] Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 20 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Sep, AGERPRES--A delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) made up of A. Balasubramanian, member of the Political Bureau, and Shankar Dayal Sharma, member of the CC of the PCI (M), paid a visit of friendship and swap of experience in Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, over September 4-20.

The guests had meetings at the Central Committee of the RCP, the Braila County Committee of the RCP, and the Institute of Historical and Social-Political Studies under the CC of the RCP. They also visited economic units in industry and agriculture, as also socio-cultural establishments and touristic spots in Bucharest, the Constanta, Brasov and Braila counties.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CANADA

AU1920[illegible] Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 19 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Sep, AGERPRES--Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Burtica, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received C.T. Charland, assistant deputy minister of industry, trade and commerce of Canada, leader of the delegation participating in the fifth session of the Romanian-Canadian joint commission for promoting the trade relations and the economic cooperation, on September 19.

Present aspects were tackled of the economic collaboration between the two countries, of extending and diversifying the commercial exchanges between the two countries.

The same day, Alexandru Margaritescu, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and C.T. Charland, assistant deputy minister of industry, trade and commerce of Canada, signed a protocol sanctioning a series of measures for enlarging the commercial exchanges and developing the technical and economic cooperation, especially in machine building and in the extractive industry.

NEW UN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO WALDHEIM

AU1614[illegible] Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0932 GMT 16 Sep 78 AU

[Text] United Nations, 16 Sep, AGERPRES--Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the UNO, received Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, who presented his credentials as permanent representative of Romania to the United Nations Organization.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian ambassador conveyed a cordial salute to the UN secretary general. Thanking, Kurt Waldheim expressed his high appreciation of President Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to the approach and settlement of the major issues facing mankind, of Romania's active and substantial contribution to enhancing and strengthening the role of the United Nations.

The talks covered questions included in the agenda of the impending UN General Assembly session.

TANJUG REPORTS PALESTINIAN LEADERS' DAMASCUS MEETING

LD2022241Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, 20 Sep, TANJUG--Palestinian leaders have agreed on a joint plan of action by all Palestinian organizations, Bassam Abu Sharif, the official spokesman of Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, told TANJUG's correspondent Predrag Stamenkovic here this evening.

At their latest meeting, the Palestinian leaders agreed to leave their marginal differences aside [word indistinct] "Unity is what they need now more than ever". Abu Sharif expressed the confidence that the present accord on a common platform of the Palestinian revolution will be an effective barrier to "the sinister plans from Camp David", and stressed especially the need for the resistance front summit to adopt an operative plan of action. Palestinian unity, passing from time to time through dangerous trials and tribulations, was demonstrated in Damascus this evening with Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat, President of the National Council Khalid al-Fahum, leader of the Palestinian rejection front, Dr George Habash, leader of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine Nayif Hawatimah, leader of As-Sa'iqah Zuhayr Mushin and other prominent Palestinian leaders gathered at the same table.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CAMP DAVID TALKS, DECISIONS

VECERNJE NOVOSTI Commentary

AU210829Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 21 Sep 78 AU

[From press review]

[Text] In a foreign political commentary, VECERNJE NOVOSTI says that Camp David has acquired the incontestable weight of an event of historic importance. But the question is: What kind of historic importance? The united rejoicing of the three negotiators could not hide the diversity of reasons for rejoicing. Carter, As-Sadat and Begin are each convinced that they have won this round. Commenting on this state of affairs, VECERNJE NOVOSTI concludes that the settlement of dispute at a conference table is certainly the only good and proper road to peace. But to insure that it will be reliable and acceptable, all those involved in the dispute must participate in discussions about it.

Other Media Coverage

LD2015l2Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 20 SEP, TANJUG--The Belgrade POLITIKA considers that only the future will tell whether the Arab-Israeli crisis after Camp David is nearer to a just and lasting outcome or whether all that is being presented as a historic turning point is but another stop along the same old road.

What road is taken after Camp David remains to be seen, as does whether it will be taken by others, writes POLITIKA. The "others" in mind for the newspaper are those on whom the U.S.-sponsored, Israeli-Egyptian compromise, traced long ago, has always depended--Jordan and Saudi Arabia above all.

BORBA, published in Belgrade and Zagreb, sees the Camp David agreements as evidence of United States wanting to play a central role in achieving peace in the Middle East and of its vital interest in raw materials, oil in particular, as well as its military-strategic needs.

The net outcome of the Camp David summit, says the paper, however surprising it may be, cannot be regarded as quite unexpected. All that preceded the summit, in the view of BORBA, points to its outcome as a corollary of the process initiated by As-Sadat's strategy.

Under the headline "Who Will Be Caught in the Door Left Ajar?" the Zabreb daily VJESNIK looks at world reaction to Camp David saying: "It can already be noted that bloc division on the familiar big-power model again figures large in the Middle East, a division threatening to provoke an even more perilous split among the Arabs, with the Palestinians paying the highest price."

Other Yugoslav dailies also give extensive coverage to the outcome of the Camp David summit and report world reaction to the Carter-as-Sadat-Begin accords.

VRHOVEC LEAVES BELGRADE FOR UN SESSION IN NEW YORK

LD201100Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2006 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left today for New York, where he will lead the Yugoslav delegation at the 33d regular UN General Assembly session. Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Simeon Ramac, delegate in the SFRY Assembly; and Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs officials Cvijeto Job, Miroslav Zotovic, Ivica Kojic and Miadrag Cabric, left with Vrhovec.

At Belgrade airport, the delegation was seen off by Marko Kosin and Budimir Loncar, under secretaries in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Ambassadors Mirko Kalezic and Vido Nezevic; head of department Zivojin Jazic and head of protocol Ranko Vilus.

Arrives in New York

LD202304Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2153 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] United Nations--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in New York this afternoon for the 33d session of the UN General Assembly. The general debate at the session will open on Monday. Josip Vrhovec will present Yugoslavia's position on the first day of the debate.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs was welcomed at the airport in New York by Lazar Mojsov, outgoing president of the UN General Assembly, Miljan Komatina, permanent representative of the SFRY at the United Nations and Dimce Belovski, Yugoslav ambassador to the United States.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION

LD202320Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1732 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Sep, TANJUG--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic received a delegation of the European Parliament headed by Vice President Rudolf Adams today. Noted in the ensuing friendly talks was the usefulness of cooperation, conducive to the promotion of relations between Yugoslavia and the European Community.

Discussed in particular was the present stage of negotiations on a new agreement between Yugoslavia and the European community. The new agreement is to (?regulate) cooperation in a number of fields, on the basis of principles agreed on in the December 1976 joint declaration on cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European community. Both sides stated their interest in stable and long-term cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European community.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES SWEDISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD201410Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1033 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense, today received a delegation of the Defense Committee of the Swedish parliament, led by Per Petersson, committee chairman, which is staying in our country as guests of the National Defense Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

In a long talk with Swedish parliamentarians, General Ljubicic spoke specifically of the principles of our all-people's defense concept and of the importance of relying on our own forces in our country's defense preparations. The reception in the Federal Secretariat of National Defense was attended by Mihajlo Brajovic, chairman of the National Defense Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Col Gen Branislav Joksovic; Lt Col Gen Zika Stojsic; and others.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IRAQI DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets With Ljubicic

LD202300Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Sep, TANJUG--The Iraqi minister of national defence, Colonel General 'Adnan Khayrallah Talfah (?today) called the Federal Secretariat for National Defence and met with the federal secretary, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic. During the meeting both sides expressed pleasure with the continuous strengthening of relations between the Yugoslav and Iraqi armed forces in accordance with the development of overall relations between the two friendly, non-aligned countries.

Received by Dolanc

LD202302Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Sep, TANJUG--Secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Stane Dolanc today received two members of the Iraqi Socialist Arab Ba'th Party leadership, Minister of Defence Col Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah Talfah and Col Khalil Azawi. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Meets With Djuranovic

LD202303Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1653 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Sep, TANJUG--President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic today received Iraqi Minister of Defence and Armed Forces Col Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah Talfah.

During the meeting both sides expressed pleasure with the successful development of economic and military-economic cooperation between the two countries and underlined the usefulness of frequent contacts and exchange of opinions between their representatives.

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER GRANTS INTERVIEW ON VISIT

AU201615Y Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIA in Macedonian 16 Sep 78 p 3 AU

[G. Popov report on interview with Karin Soder, Swedish foreign minister, in Ohrid during the Swedish king's stay there--date not given]

[Excerpts] During the official and friendly visit paid to our country by King Carl XVI Gustav of Sweden at the invitation of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, Mrs Karin Soder, Swedish minister of foreign affairs, attended the meetings between President Tito and the Swedish king and conducted separate talks with Josip Vrhovec, state secretary for foreign affairs. Before her departure from Ohrid, the Swedish foreign minister kindly answered some questions for the benefit of the readers of NOVA MAKEDONIA:

"I want to stress that extremely interesting talks have been conducted during our stay in Yugoslavia. Numerous questions have been broached, ranging from the international situation, questions of disarmament and detente and the application of the Helsinki Final Act up to efforts for the creation of a new world economic order. Of course, we also discussed the most topical aspects of the nonalined movement and, quite naturally, our bilateral relations," Karin Soder, the first woman to head the foreign ministry of that Nordic country, said. Asked to amplify her views on the subjects broached, Karin Soder pointed out that "Countries such as ours may contribute to a great extent to cooperation among all European countries in advancing detente in Europe and in the world." In this context, she stressed:

"The nonalined countries play an ever increasing role in the advancement of conditions for a new, more just world. Yugoslavia and President Tito, as creators of the nonalined movement, play a very important role in this connection. The two blocs are aware of this fact. Now it is very important that we prepare the meeting in Madrid with extreme care, for this is where all the 'baskets' of the CSCE final document of Helsinki should be equally discussed. I think that if the provisions of all 'baskets' are carried out, provisions in the sphere of human rights will be implemented at the same time; these, at least in the public information media, receive a prominent space at the expense of others. This is a fact and I regret it," Karin Soder said.

Asked about the development of bilateral relations in the light of this visit, Karin Soder said:

"There are many questions on which Sweden and Yugoslavia have identical views. Mutual relations have developed very well in recent years. I must stress that this visit has developed relations on a very broad scale."

"It is known that Sweden, in principle, and Karin Soder in particular, advocate 'quiet diplomacy.' In this context, we asked her to express her views on foreign policy. "It is very important that the foreign policy conducted by a minister should not be the privilege of an exclusive circle of people in the community. It should be as widely accessible as possible. I try to make as many people as possible interested, by pointing out that foreign policy influences their lives every day. This is sufficient reason for not neglecting it and for not leaving it only to those who are officially in charge of it."

CROATIA, UKRAINE SIGN CULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD202218Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb, 20 Sep, TANJUG--A protocol on cultural cooperation between the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia and the Soviet Socialist Republic of the Ukraine was signed here today.

A delegation of the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture stayed in Zagreb for 5 days, at the invitation of the Republican Education and Culture Secretariat of Croatia. During the visit talks were conducted on exchanging days of culture between Croatia and the Ukraine.

It was arranged for Ukrainian culture days in Croatia to take place in March 1979, while Croatian culture days in the Ukraine were scheduled for the autumn of 1980.

UBIPARIP RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOY AT LATTER'S REQUEST

LD201348Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1136 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Gokjo Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY, who had asked to be received. During their meeting, they discussed topical issues of economic cooperation between the two countries.

MORE ON PRC FINANCE MINISTER'S VISIT, ACTIVITIES

Visits Accountancy Service

LD202310Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The members of the PRC delegation, led by Chang Ching-fu, PRC minister of finance, visited the Social Accountancy Service today.

The Chinese guests were received by Anton Polajner, general director of the Social Accountancy Service, and his colleagues. Talks were held concerning the role and tasks of the Social Accountancy Service. Chou Chiu-yeh, PRC ambassador to Yugoslavia, was present at the talks.

Meets With Djuranovic

LD202312Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1707 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Sep, TANJUG--Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic received China's Minister of Finance Chang Ching-fu today. The two officials noted with satisfaction the favourable development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, particularly following President Tito's visit to China and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's recent visit to Yugoslavia.

Especially underlined was the importance of establishing and developing financial cooperation between the two countries, within the framework of implementing agreements reached during these visits as well as the agreements concluded on long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

Received by Stambolic

LD191802Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1708 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep, TANJUG--Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Serbia, a constituent republic in eastern Yugoslavia, today received Chang Ching-fu, minister of finance of the People's Republic of China and head of his ministry's delegation on a visit to Yugoslavia. Borislav Atanockovic, Serbia's republican secretary for finance, also talked with the Chinese Finance minister today on cooperation in the sphere of finance. The Chinese delegation today visited the Obrenovac thermal power plant first, and then the Belgrade Integrated Bank, whose president, Slobodan Milosevic, and its Executive Committee Chairman, Dr Milutin Mijatovic, and their associates acquainted their guests with the bank's activity, structure of its founders [as received] and answered a number of questions. In the talk, special emphasis was laid on the significance of relations established between the Belgrade Integrated Bank and the Bank of China back in 1972 and on efforts to raise these relations to a still higher level. Banking cooperation between the two countries must be developed parallel with the growing economic cooperation, both sides asserted.

FEDERAL CHAMBER FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MEETS

LD181804Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--By its refusal to extradite the terrorists Bilandzic, Dragoja and Milicevic, the FRG Government has shown that in these cases it does not adhere to agreed upon norms of cooperation in the struggle against terrorism, which undermines the confidence which is necessary for successful international cooperation. This is what members of the Foreign Policy Committee of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber concluded at their session today, chaired by Nijaz Dizdarevic.

Before going over to the agenda, in replying to delegates' questions put by Nijaz Dizdarevic, Mihajlo Javorski, Stana Tomasevic and Munir Mesihovic, Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, submitted detailed information to the committee members about the decision of the Bonn goverrment. In expressing the deepest concern about the decision not to allow, in line with the agreement, the extradition of terrorist Bilandzic--which was approved by the higher land court in Cologne--and in assessing that the Yugoslav evidence submitted was well-founded and in line with the interstate extradition agreement, the committee noted that in these cases the FRG Government continued to pursue a policy of double standards in treatment of terrorists who act against the SFRY and those who act against the interests of the FRG. The delegates fully endorsed the measures which the Federal Executive Council will take in the situation which has arisen. The delegates also agreed about steps which the committee will take within the framework of its cooperation with the relevant bodies of the FRG Bundestag. In this connection, the protest which the delegation of the Yugoslav national group of the Interparliamentary Union, led by Ilija Topaloski, lodged during the recent 65th session of the union in Bonn, was endorsed.

Having heard, within the framework of the first point on the agenda, information on the visit of the chairman of the OCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, Hua Kuo-feng, the delegates recalled that President Tito's visit to the PRC last year had opened a new chapter in development of friendly relations and comprehensive equitable cooperation between the SFRY and the PRC in various fields, and that it had, at the same time, represented a significant contribution to the positive development of international relations.

The committee stressed that during Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia, the principles of equality, independence, and noninterference in internal affairs, as well as the right of every people to freely choose their own path of internal development and international policy had again been affirmed.

The delegates noted that the SFRY was developing its relations with the PRC in line with the well-known principles of our nonalined policy and in line with our readiness to develop all-round cooperation with all countries of the world, along with adherence to the principle that development of relations with one country cannot be harmful to relations with other countries.

The committee noted that the exchange of views between President Tito and Hua Kuo-feng on topical international issues represented a contribution to consolidation of world peace.

The delegates also stressed that Hua Kuo-feng's visit had provided a fresh incentive to development, during the coming period, of comprehensive stable and long-term cooperation, particularly by the expansion and promotion of economic relations. In view of the great possibilities for economic cooperation with the PRC, as well as the interest expressed by both sides during the visit, relevant economic, financial and organizational measures should be taken to implement goals in the area of economic relations, which were agreed on during the visit. It is the obligation of all sectors--the delegates believe--to examine possiblities for continuous expansion of cooperation with China in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other areas.

In explaining the report of the SFRY Assembly's delegation, which paid a visit to the United States in July at the invitation of the U.S. Congress, Dragoslav Markovic, head of the delegation and president of the assembly, spoke to the delegates about the meetings and talks which the delegation had with representatives of the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate, with high-ranking officials of the U.S. administration and with representatives of political and economic circles. He stressed that this visit, the first official visit of an assembly delegation to the United States, represented a further contribution to the spirit of mutual respect, equality and development of mutually useful cooperation, a spirit which had received its strongest confirmation and incentive during this year's visit by President Tito and his talks with President Carter.

Markovic then, in his explanation of the report on the talks with the delegation of the Indian parliament, which paid an official visit to our country in June of this year with K.S. Hegde, speaker of the Lok Sabha, at the head, spoke of the significance of this first official visit of a foreign parliamentary delegation during the present term of the new Yugoslav delegate assembly. He stressed the close and lasting nature of the orientations of the two countries, of their representative bodies and democratic political forces to the positions of nonalinement and close and friendly bilateral cooperation.

In adopting the report of the SFRY delegation on the ministerial conference of the nonalined in Belgrade, the Foreign Policy Committee noted that at the conference the fundamental interest of the majority of nonalined contries in the nonalined movement acting as an independent and united factor in international relations had been confirmed, that the basic and authentic principles, goals and orientation of the nonalined movement had been affirmed and that its unity, solidarity and ability to act had been consolidated.

In discussing the platform for the activity of the Yugoslav delegation to the next, 33d regular session of the UN General Assembly, the committee pointed out that the session would represent the first opportunity for the nonalined countries to affirm those principles and stands on the most important international issues which they had adopted at the ministerial conference in Belgrade.

The delegates also expressed satisfaction with the recognition which the ministerial conference of the nonalined paid to President Tito as one of the founders of the nonalined movement, for his contribution to consolidation of the policy of nonalinement and for the constructive and successful outcome of the Belgrade conference.

WORKERS IN ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOSSES TO GET PAY CUTS

LD190352Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Sarajevo--Workers of those organizations of associated labor in Bosnia-Hercegovina which ended their 6-month business activity with losses will not receive minimum personal incomes. As stated at today's session of the commission for socioeconomic relations in associated labor of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Bosnia-Hercegovina, they will receive personal incomes reduced by 10 to 15 percent. In order to balance the amount between minimum personal incomes and those determined by self-managing acts, in the words of Obrad Kecman, representative of the social bookeeping service of Bosnia-Hercegovina, resources from organizations which registered losses, from basic organizations of associated labor which have no losses and with which self-managing agreement on the mutual coverage of losses had been concluded, or resources from the joint reserves of municipalities and the republic will be used. These resources are repayable and the basic organizations of associated labor--some 730 of them--which will make use of these facilities, are under the obligation to repay the borrowed money in the form of credits within the agreed upon time.

Information presented at the above session shows that in Bosnia-Hercegovina in the first 6 months of the year, losses in economic and noneconomic activities amounted to 1.93 billion dinars. The greatest losses are in the sphere of industry and mining. Of the total amount of economic losses, that is 1.74 billion dinars, 79 percent are those of industry. In noneconomic activities, it was chiefly the basic organizations of associated labor in the sphere of health which were in the red.

The general assessment is that, despite some objective difficulties, most of the blame for the negative business activity falls on insufficiently developed self-managing relations. Weak organization of work, insufficient use of capacities, lack of work discipline, disharmony in the trends of personal incomes and of other income and underdeveloped income-based relations all stem from this.

YUGOSLAV EXILE DISCUSSES DISSIDENTS, TERRORISTS

LD191353Y Paris LE FIGARO in French 16-17 Sep 78 p 10 LD

[Unattributed report on Yugoslav exile Mikhajlov's article published in Paris paper: "Yugoslav Dissidents Are Not Terrorists"]

[Text] Mikhajlo Mikhajlov, the well-known Yugoslav dissident living in exile in the United States, has been anxious to explain in RUSSKAYA MYSL, a weekly newspaper published by Russian emigres in Paris, some of his statements concerning opposition in Yugoslavia.

"The Western press," he writes, "has recently published some inaccurate articles about an exchange of Yugoslav political dissidents living in the FRG for German terrorists captured in Yugoslavia.

"It has been stated in some articles that I believe that Yugoslav political emigres are criminals, whereas I did not want to mention the matter in order to prevent an illegal exchange of real terrorists for opponents of the Yugoslav communist regime. Since the majority of these emigres are Croats, it has even been asserted that I am an enemy of the Croat people.

"It all started when, for the first time in the history of communist Yugoslavia, an active rapprochement took place between Serb and Croat dissident movements. The unification of these democratic forces has always been the Yugoslav communist party's bete noire. For many years, even decades, I have asserted that a unification of Serb and Croat dissident forces was the only way to bring one party's monopoly to an end and democratize the country.

"Having no special sympathy for terrorists, whether from the right or from the left, I do not regard, contrary to the Yugoslav secret police's assertion, dissidents as terrorists. I feel personally concerned about the case of Yugoslavs who have been accused of terrorism and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, even though they have only been guilty of criticizing a dictatorial regime. I know, for instance, that historian Davor Arras (secretary at the history institute of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences) has been held, even though suffering from bad health, in Lepoglova Prison since 1975, after being sentenced to 6 years and 6 months imprisonment for 'terrorism.' His sole crime: During the purge in Croatia he wrote on a wall: 'Down With Terror!'

"This is why I see the defense of dissidents in the communist world who are not guilty of terrorism as an essential task and any extradition or 'exchange' of dissidents for real Western terrorists as a crime."

BORBA REPORTS ON MILITARY AIR OBSERVATION UNIT

AU191649Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Sep 78 p 7 AU

[M. Pantelic report]

[Excerpts] At an altitude of over 2,000 meters, a collective headed by officer Milos Nesic lives and works, most frequently under very difficult meteorological conditions. The position is exposed, and so are the work duties. They are chiefly of an operational combat nature: Control over a part of our air space, discovery of targets and information about their movements, guidance of fighter aircraft.

The very nature of the work done by the collective, as well as the fact that the soldiers in this collective have independent and extremely responsible duties, imposes the need that special attention and all available time be devoted to training. This is done in the unit, especially during supplementary training. This training is, in fact, the second stage of training and is both specialized and for special purposes.

In order that a soldier may be truly trained fully for his specialist post, however, he needs, in addition to professional training, to be deeply conscious, self-disciplined and devoted. In a word, he should be responsible in his work to the utmost degree. For these soldiers independently carry out duties of exceptional importance for the security of our skies. If it happens that an aircraft eludes them, there is nobody else in that sector of air space who could discover it. Therefore, attention is paid, both in the unit and during training, to building and developing responsibility in the soldiers.

MINISTER PULJA RECEIVES USSR INTOURIST DELEGATION

AU1819307 Belgrade Borba in Serbo-Croatian 15 Sep 78 P 4 UA

[Text] Imer Pulja, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for the market and general economic affairs, yesterday received a delegation of the Intourist of Moscow, headed by Valeri Lebedev, chairman of Intourist and deputy head of the Main Administration for Tourism attached to the USSR Council of Ministers. On that occasion, talks were held on further promotion and expansion of cooperation in the field of tourism and tourist information activities between the two countries, as well as on conclusion of an agreement on the opening and the work of tourist propaganda bureaus.

CROAT LEADER, USSR ENVOY DISCUSS ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD1818347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Today, Milan Rukavina-Sain, president of the Croat Economic Chamber, received Nikolay Rodionov, Soviet ambassador to our country, discussing with him the promotion of economic relations between Croatia and the USSR in the context of the agreed upon concept of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation.

It was stressed during the meeting that the share of the Croat economy in Yugoslav-USSR commodity exchange, which will reach the $3 billion mark this year, is over 1/4, but that this is below real possibilities with regard to the physical volume and structure of exchange through commodity lists. It is believed that conventional forms of commodity exchange have reached their highest point and that we must change more rapidly to long-term forms of cooperation, through industrial cooperation and production specialization, especially in machine building, and in the electrical and chemical industries.

The Socialist Republic of Croatia is interested in continuing traditional cooperation in the shipbuilding industry, the building of telephone and telex exchanges, in construction industry services and in others over the next 5-year period. Although the talks on deliveries of installations for capital projects in the Socialist Republic of Croatia are not progressing very successfully, because of unfavorable credit conditions, it was said that these were problems to which satisfactory solutions could be found, especially through direct contacts, such as the solutions achieved in the petrochemical industry.

ASSEMBLY OFFICIAL CULAFIC RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

LD1913507 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1248 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, has received Chou Chiu-Yeh, PRC ambassador to Yugoslavia, on a visit of protocol. During a cordial conversation, both sides expressed satisfaction with the present development of relations between the two friendly socialist countries and noted mutual interest in and broad possibilities for further development of all-round cooperation. The foundations and directions for promoting and enhancing mutual cooperation, established in the talks between President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, represent a broad base for adoption of concrete measures and actions to bring about all forms of mutual cooperation, especially in the field of economic relations.

BULGARIAN PAPER REPORTS SFRY'S PRICE INCREASES

AU190935Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Sep 78 p 7 AU

[Report from Belgrade by G. Gotev, BTA correspondent, entitled: "A Threat to the Standard of Living"]

[Text] The third meeting of the LCY CC Presidium has taken place in Belgrade. The leading organ discussed topical ideological and political questions of socioeconomic development and on implementing policy on economic stabilization. Special attention was devoted to losses in the enterprises' production activity during the first half of the year, as well as to the direct tasks of the communists and other public organs in this connection and in light of the 11th LCY Congress and President Tito's speech to the leading aktiv of the Socialist Republic of Slovania. In this speech, the Yugoslav leader said: "It is the same enterprises that are working at a loss every year. We must ask ourselves seriously what is the cause for this, since it is an important political issue. Either their management is incompetent, or they have old equipment or unfavorable conditions for their economic activity. In any event, legal measures must be taken against those enterprises that are working at a loss every year, since this creates social problems for their workers."

The same issue was dealt with by Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, at a press conference in Belgrade. He announced that of the 25,000 enterprises that have submitted their annual balances, 4,000, with a total of about 600,000 workers, have been working at a loss. The losses of 832 enterprises, with 225,000 workers, had not been covered by 29 August.

In his speech in Slovenia, President Tito stressed "the great danger of the unjustifiable price increases." He said: "Some enterprises, working badly, want to become profitable by increasing prices. If one permits such price increases, it will intensify inflation." In this context, the Federative Statistics Institute statistics show that in August of this year prices in Yugoslavia had increased by 18.6 percent in comparison with last year, and by 19.6 percent when compared with August last year. Prices for industrial production increased by 14.2 percent in comparison with last year, industrial-food articles--13.2 percent, alcoholic drinks--10.4 percent, and services--16.5 percent.

Meat again occupies first place among those food articles with increased prices. Meat prices have gone up 13.1 percent. The prices of oil, sugar, eggs, fish, cheese and honey have also increased. The increase in the prices of fruit and vegetables is especially high. During July of this year, fruit was 30.9 percent more expensive than it was in July of last year.

"When one takes everything into consideration--the prices and expenses of everyday life--the standard of living is being seriously threatened and pockets are being emptied," notes POLITIKA, commenting on the increases.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium meeting adopted a decision to accelerate the adoption of the draft law on the price system and policy, as well as to activate the work for adopting other laws, through which conditions will be created for increasing labor productivity and production effectiveness on the part of all enterprises.

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